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Taber Free Press

VOL. III., No. 37 TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910 $1.50 YEARLY

Taber Trading Co.

SPECIAL SALE VALUES

In Many Lines Still Ruling in DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, &c., at better prices than ever

GROCERIES

Try our Famous TARTAN BRAND Canned Goods and be convinced that they are the best value on the Market. WE WARRANT EVERY CAN

HARDWARE

We have the most complete stock on sale in the town

SEE OUR UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE BEST

Great Northern Land Co.

Lands are advancing at a rapid pace and now is the time to purchase. Our lands are shown free without any expense to the land seeker. We know the country and can give reliable information to our patrons. This is our 25th year in the country, which gives us a wide experience and a general knowledge of what can be accomplished in the way of farming. We are permanently located and have one of the largest Real Estate offices in the province. We are always on the ground floor and always ready to do business. If you have anything to sell, or want to make a purchase, it will be to your advantage to call and see us. WE HAVE 30,000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES.

H. F. ANNABLE
AGENT

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

All copy for change of Advertisements should reach the Free Press Office not later than 6 p.m. on Tuesday evening.

The Call To Arms

PROPOSED MILITARY SQUADRON FOR TABER

A communication has reached the Free Press office that movements are on foot for the establishment of a troop or squadron of Light Horse. The military authorities are making energetic preparations for establishing military units all over the country, and as Taber is growing and fast becoming one of the most important towns in Southern Alberta, it is desirous that it should come up to the mark in military matters. There are some fine young men in Taber and district of splendid physique who, after a little training, would be a credit to the flag. The troop or squadron, if organised, would form part of the 21st Light Horse, with headquarters at Medicine Hat. About 75 men would constitute enough for a squadron, and with the wave of military enthusiasm that is sweeping over the country, there is not the slightest doubt that the Taber district will step to the front and furnish its quota of men. As the naval question is coming to the front, so the military must also come in for its share of consideration. It has so often been remarked upon the good work the colonials did in South Africa, and we should like the young men of the Taber district to come to the front by showing their loyalty to the country in which they live. We understand that a canvass is being made for names of those willing to join, and if it meets with any degree of success, officers from headquarters will soon be on the ground for the purpose of organisation. As it is quite possible that many of our readers will not have the pleasure of being personally interviewed, we shall be glad to receive a list of names of those willing to join such a squadron and to forward them to the proper authorities.

We are giving
BARGAINS
IN
Dress Goods
THIS WEEK

We are also offering a Large Stock of Fresh Groceries

SMITH & WOOD
General Merchants
TAYLOR AVENUE - TABER

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK
CAPITAL PAID UP $3,000,000.00 RESERVE $2,100,000.00
HEAD OFFICE SHERBROOKE, QUE.
WILLIAM FARWELL, President JAMES MACKINNON, General Manager
83—Branches throughout Canada—83
Correspondents all over the World.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received. Interest Credited at Current Rates
The Depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit
Taber Branch - - G. E. EWING, Manager
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m.—3 p.m. SATURDAY, 10 a.m.—12 a.m.

—SEE—
J. B. JETT & CO.
THE OLD RELIABLE
Front Street
Taber
: : Butchers

Saskatchewan Grain Growers in Convention

At the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers held at Prince Albert last week some very important resolutions were discussed. A resolution was passed to the effect that a Dominion Council of Agriculture be formed. The farmers of Alberta will be as much interested in this question as those of Saskatchewan are. This council is intended to work in cojnunction with the various farmers' organisations of western Canada.

One resolution on the agenda proved too near an approach to party politics for the delegates. It called for a direct contribution from Canada to the British navy. Before the mover reached the platform Vice-President Gates sprang up and moved that the subject was outside the range of matters permitted to be discussed and this was carried immediately. Another resolution which might have been expected to draw forth considerable discussion was the one on the Hudson Bay railway, but the motion was carried with practically no debate.

A motion referring to the price of machinery and implements was moved by J. A. Murray, of Wapella. This resolution was seconded by G. Carson and was as follows: "Whereas Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten to thirty per cent less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West; and whereas, we believe such conditions are caused by the protective tariff existing at the present time; therefore it is resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world."

E. C. Drury, Dominion Grange president, also spoke on this question, and would have carried the motion to every muaufactured article used by farmers. He wanted the first move of the united farmers of Canada to be an active campaign against combines. Not only in the matter of implements, but all other manufactured goods used by farmers. In Ontario it is found that the farming population is decreasing. He thought they should accept the United States offer of free trade in agricultural implements.

E. J. Fream, of Alberta, agreed with the idea of reciprocity in agricultural implements, and the motion as finally passed had the addition "That the government be asked to immediately accept the offer of the United States of free trade in agricultural implements."

The elevator question was one which has been uppermost in the minds of the farmers of the west for some considerable time and was therefore naturally discussed at great length. The opinion had been that it was thought the governments were too strong for them, but they had persevered and the governments had settled to their way of thinking. Then they had had the railway companies in opposition to them. It was also pointed out that the millers of Ontario are with the western farmers in their demand for public ownership of terminal elevators. The resolution carried is as follows: "Whereas, nearly all terminal and transfer storage elevators are owned and operated by dealers in grain, therefore be it resolved that pressure be brought to bear on the federal government to immediately acquire a system of terminal and transfer elevators, not only in the east, but also on the Pacific coast."

The question of trusts and combines also received their share of attention. Mr. Drury pointed out that while important grain questions needed attention, he would like to see the question of combines and trusts attacked. The matter was a grave, and real one, affecting closely the individual and national life. He referred particularly to the cement merger and pointed out that the result already was a doubling of the price of cement. It had been found that the sum of $181,000,000 was taken from the people of Canada every year by these combines in excessive charges. Money to which the combines were not entitled by law of justice and right.

Rod McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, addressed the delegates on the terminal elevator question, dealing with the various visits to Ottawa, and referring to the necessity of eliminating the private ownership of terminal elevators. With regard to the present position of public ownership of terminal elevators, he explained that the grain dealers were sending a deputation to Ottawa and the Grain Growers hoped to have another deputation there. The speaker was confident that the wishes of the grain growers would be carried out eventually. The ministers at Ottawa, said Mr. McKenzie, at present were interested in the matter, and considered with sympathy the representation of the grain growers.

About 500 members were present at the convention, and the above evidently shows that thay mean business. Next year's gathering is to be held in Regina.

List of Special Prizes

To be offered at the Alberta Provincial Spring Shows, in addition to those published in the prize lists

HORSE SHOW.

Ladies Saddle Classes.—Class 117 changed for saddle horses 14.3 and over.

Class 117a.—Same conditions and prizes as 117 but for ponies under 14.3 hands.

Class 132a.—Silver trophy offered by Rev. A. J. Dewdney and cash prizes of $15 for 1st and $10 for 2nd offered by R. W. Meiklejohn and Chas. Riddock for half bred or thoroughbred stallion best calculated to produce hunters.

Class 17a.—Silver trophy offered by Mrs. Jas. F. Moodie for the best Standard bred stallion and three of his progeny.

Class 130a is open only to winners in classes 125, 126, 127, 129 and 130.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

Class 21 Sec. 3.—Messrs. J. Y. Griffin and Co., Winnipeg, offer $25 for the best pen of 3 bacon hogs, pure bred or grade.

Entries for both shows close on March 15th.

Owl Restaurant
Up-to-date Meals at all Hours
PRICES ON BILL OF FARE FOR MEALS
Barber Shop in Connection
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Hair tonic of all descriptions at reasonable prices
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
MR. & MRS. A. D. KNOX
Just east of Palace Hotel,
Main Street Taber

Sophy of Kravonia.

By ANTHONY HOPE,
Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Copyright, 1905, Anthony Hope Hawkins.

(Continued.)

Sophy was almost dazed. The king's life was not to be relied on for a week—for a day—no, not for an hour! But she listened attentively. Zerkovitch had gone back to Slavna on a fresh horse and at top speed. He would have more than two hours' lead of Markart. His first duty was to open communications with Lepage and arrange that the valet should send him all the information which came to his ears and any impressions which he was able to gather in the palace. Zerkovitch would forward the reports to Praslok immediately so long as the prince remained at the castle. But the prince was persuaded that his father would not refuse to see him now that he knew the true state of the case. "My father is really attached to me," he said, "and if I see him I'm confident that I can persuade him of the inexpediency of my leaving the kingdom just now. A hint of my suspicions with regard to the countess and Stenovics would do it, but I'm reluctant to risk giving him such a shock. I think I can persuade him without."

"But is it safe for you to trust yourself at Slavna in the palace and alone?"

"I must risk the palace alone, and I'm not much afraid. Stenovics might go to war with me, but I don't think he'd favor assassination. And to Slavna I shan't go alone. Our gunners will go with us, Sophy. We have news of the guns being on the way. There will be nothing strange in my marching the gunners down to meet them. They're only half trained even in drill, but they're brave fellows. We'll take up our quarters with them in Suleiman's tower. I don't fear all Slavna if I hold Suleiman's tower with 300 Volsenians. Stafnitz may do his worst!"

"Yes, I see," she answered thoughtfully. "I can't come with you to Suleiman's tower, though."

"Only if there are signs of danger. Then you and Marie must come. If all is quiet you can stay in her house. We can meet often, as often as possible. For the rest we must wait."

She saw that they must wait. It was impossible to approach the king on the matter of Sophy. It cut dead at the heart of his ambition. It would be a shock as great as the discovery of Countess Ellenburg's ambitions. It could not be risked.

"But if under Stenovics' influence the king does refuse to see you?" she asked—"Refuses to see you and repeats his orders?"

The prince's face grew very grave, but his voice was firm.

"Not even the king—not even my father—can make me throw away the inheritance which is mine. The hand would be the king's, but the voice the voice of Stenovics. I shouldn't obey. They'd have to come to Volseni and take me."

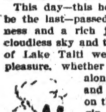
Sophy's eyes kindled. "Yes, that's right!" she said. "And for today?"

"Nothing will happen today unless by chance the thing which we now know may happen any day, and of that we shouldn't hear till evening. And there's no drill even. I sent the men to their homes on forty-eight hours' furlough yesterday morning." His face relaxed in a smile. "I think today we can have a holiday, Sophy."

She clapped her hands in glee. "Oh, monseigneur, a holiday!"

"It must be the last for a long time," he said, "so we must enjoy it."

This day—this holiday which might be the last—passed in a fine carelessness and a rich joy in living. The cloudless sky and the glittering waters of Lake Taiti were parties to their pleasure, whether as they rode far along the shore or sat and ate a simple meal on the rock strewn margin. Hopes and fears, dangers and stern resolves, were forgotten. Even of the happier issues which the future promised or dangled before their eyes there was little thought or speech. The blood of youth flowed briskly. The heart of youth rose high. The prince joked, jested and paid his court. Sophy's eyes gleamed with the fun as not even the most exalted and perilous adventure could make them sparkle.



"It's good," she said, "to see the sun."

"Oh, it's good," she cried—"good to live and see the sun! Monseigneur, I believe I'm a pagan—a sun worshiper! When he's good enough to warm me through and to make the water glitter for me and shadows dance in such a cunning pattern on the hills, then I think I've done something that he likes and that he's pleased with me!" She sprang to her feet and stretched out her hands toward the sun. "In the grave, I believe, I shall remember the glorious light. My memory of that could surely never die!"

His was the holiday mood too. He fell in with her extravagance, meeting it with banter.

"It's only a lamp," he said, "just a lamp, and it's hung there for the sole purpose of showing Sophy's eyes. When she's not there they put it out, for what's the use of it?"

"They put it out when I'm not there?"

"I've noticed it happen a dozen times of late."

"It lights up again when I come, monseigneur?"

"Ah, then I forget to look!"

"You get very little sun anyhow, then!"

"I've something so much better."

It is pathetic to read—pathetic that she should have set it down as though every word of it were precious—set it down as minutely as she chronicled the details of the critical hours to which fate was soon to call her.

They rode home together as the sun was setting—a sun of ruddy gold, behind it one bright purple cloud, the sky beyond blue, deepening almost into black. When Praslok came in sight she laid her hand on his, with a long drawn sigh.

"We have been together today," she said. "That will be there always. Yes, the sun and the world were made for us today, and we have been worthy."

He pressed her hand. "You were sent to teach me what joy is—the worth of the world to men who live in it. You're the angel of joy, Sophy. Before you came I had missed that lesson."

"I'm very glad"—thus she ends her own record of this day of glory—"that I've brought joy to monseigneur. He faces his fight joyful of heart." And then, with one of her absurd, deplorable, irresistible lapses into the merest ordinary feminine, she adds, "That red badge is just the touch my sheepskin cap wanted!"

Oh, Sophy, Sophy! What of that for a final reflection on the eve of monseigneur's fight?

Chapter Twenty-two

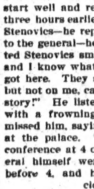
THERE was a stir in Slavna. Excitement was gradually growing, not unmixed with uneasiness. Gossip was busy at the Hotel de Paris and at the Golden Lion. Men clustered in groups and talked, while their wives said they would be better at home, minding their business and letting politics alone. Knowledge was far to seek. Rumors were plentiful. Dr. Natcheff might be as reassuring as he pleased, but he had spent the night at the palace! All was quiet in the city, but news came of the force that was being raised in Volseni, and the size of the force lost nothing as the report passed from mouth to mouth. Little as Slavna loved the prince, it was not eager to fight him. A certain reaction in his favor set in. If they did not love him, they held him in sincere respect. If he meant to fight, then they were not sure that they did!

Baroness Dobrava's name, too, was much on men's lips. Stories about Sophy were bandied to and fro. People began to remember that they had from the beginning thought her very remarkable—a force to be reckoned with. The superstitious ideas about her made their first definite appearance now. She had bewitched the prince, they said, and the men of the hills too. The whole mountain country would rise at her bidding and sweep down on Slavna in rude warfare and mad bravery. The sheepskins would come, following the red star!

The citizens of Slavna did not relish the prospect. At the best it would be very bad for trade. At the worst it would mean blood and death let loose in the streets. A stern ruler was better than civil war. The troops of the garrison were no longer such favorites as they had been. Even Captain Hercules subdued his demeanor, which indeed, had never quite recovered from the chastisement of the prince's sword, to a self effacing discretion. He, too, in his heart and in his heavy, primitive brain had an uneasy feeling about the witch with the red star. Had she not been the beginning of trouble? But for her Sterkoff's long knife would have set an end to the whole chapter long ago!

The time was short and the omens doubtful. It was the moment for a bold stroke, for a forcing game. The waverers must be shown where power lay, whose was the winning side.

Captain Markart arrived at Slavna at 1 o'clock. Zerkovitch had used his start well and reached the city nearly three hours earlier. When Markart told Stenovics—he reported himself at once to the general—how he had been outwitted Stenovics smiled, saying: "I know, and I know what he has done since he got here. They stole a march on you, but not on me, captain. And now—your story!" He listened to Markart's tale with a frowning brow and then dismissed him, saying: "You will meet me at the palace. We meet the king in conference at 4 o'clock." But the general himself went to the palace long before 4, and he and Stafnitz were closeted with Countess Ellenburg. Lepage, returning from a walk to the city at 2 o'clock, saw the general arrive on horseback. Lieutenant Rastatz saw Lepage arrive—aye, and had seen him set out and marked all his goings, but of this Lepage was unconscious. The little lieutenant was not much of a soldier, but he was an excellent spy. Lepage had been with Zerkovitch.



"They stole a march on you, but not on me, captain."

The king was confined to his apartments, a suit of six rooms on the first floor, facing the river. Here he had his own sitting room, dressing and bedrooms. Besides these there were the little cupboard Lepage slept in and a spare room, which at present accommodated Dr. Natcheff. The sixth room was occupied by odds and ends, including the tackle, rods and other implements of his majesty's favorite pastime. The council was held in the sitting room. Natcheff and Lepage were not present, but each was in his own room, ready for any possible call on his services. Markart was there, first to tell his story and deliver his letter, second in his capacity as secretary to General Stenovics. The countess and Stafnitz completed the party.

The king was anxious, worried, obviously unwell. His voice trembled as he read aloud his son's letter. It was brief, but dutiful and even affectionate. After a slight reproach that he should have been kept in ignorance of the apprehensions entertained about the king's health the prince requested an audience within the next two days. He had considerations which it was his duty to lay before his majesty, and he firmly but respectfully claimed the right of confidential communication with his father. That was essential to his majesty's obtaining a true appreciation of his views. The hit at Stenovics was plain enough, and the prince did not labor it. The letter ended there, with an expression of earnest concern for the king's health. There was no word in it about starting on his journey.

Then Markart told his story—not that he had much to tell. In essence he added only that the prince proposed to await the king's answer at Praslok. Neither to him had the prince said a word about starting on his journey.

On this point Stenovics seized, pursuant, no doubt, to the plan devised in that preliminary discussion with the other two members of the little coterie.

"It is remarkable, sir, even more than remarkable, that his royal highness makes no reference at all to the direct command which your majesty was pleased to issue to him," he observed.

The king listened, puzzled and rather distressed. "Yes, it isn't proper; it isn't respectful. But now that my son knows the state of my health I think I must see him. It seems unnatural to refuse. After all it may be the last time, since he's going on this journey."

"But is the prince going on his journey, sir?" asked Stenovics. "Does the studied silence of his letter augur well for his obedience? Doesn't he seek an interview in order to persuade your majesty against your better judgment? I must be pardoned freedom of speech. Great interests are at stake." The last words were true enough, though not in the sense in which the king was meant to understand them.

"My son knows how near this matter is to my heart. I shall be able to persuade him to do his duty," said the king.

(To be Continued.)

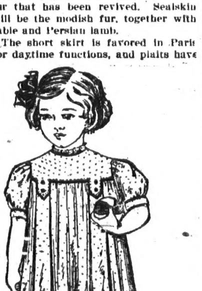
FRIBBLES OF FASHION.

We're Going to Wear Possum Skin For Muffs and Neckpieces.

One fixed characteristic of the new modes is their preference for soft materials. Even taffetas, which come in for a large share of popularity this fall, are so soft they can be made into gracefully draped gowns.

Each season there is a novelty fur that leads all the less expensive pelts. This season possum is the choice, and when the yellow hairs are picked out it is a fur not to be despised. Skunk, or, more politely speaking, Alaska sable, is again popular, and fisher is an old fur that has been revived. Sealskin will be the modish fur, together with sable and Persian lamb.

The short skirt is favored in Paris for daytime functions, and plaits have come into their own as a skirt ornamentation.



CHILD'S YOKE DRESS.

A simple little dress such as the one illustrated is needed in all seasons For older girls it is very pretty carried out in dotted challie in some dainty shade with pipings of plain silk

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern comes for children from six months old to four years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 6445, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

A Way It Has.

"De truth," said Brother Williams, "is lak a rubber band—de mo' you stretch it de mo' it comes back ter de place whar it started fum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Daily Health Hint.

A New York scientist has discovered that wienerwursts are dangerous to one's health. Beware of the dog!—Princeton Tiger.

WHAT LONDON COSTS

RUNNING OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS IS EXPENSIVE.

The Parks of the City Alone Cost $70,000 For Their Upkeep—Law and Order Is a Large Item and the Bridges Run Into Money—Markets Have a Big Expenditure, But Manage to Make Money.

In spite of the fact that the city of London is universally regarded as one of the richest of the cities of the world, and certainly has the wealthiest and most important square mile on the face of the globe, it is not generally appreciated how numerous and how costly are the activities of the ancient Corporation which governs that city and to what an extent the people of the London outside the city—the Greater London—are indebted to the City Fathers, says a recent writer.

But, before attempting a summary of the work of the city and of the great cost of it, let me cite two instances of what might well be called its disinterested generosity. I find those in the new "Old Bailey" and in the open spaces outside the city boundaries, but maintained by the corporation. Only a very small part of the work of the "Old Bailey" is provided by the city. Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford all bring their criminals to its bar.

So, too, with the open spaces, Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, Highgate Woods, West Wickham and Couldsdon Commons, and West Ham Park have been preserved to the public largely by the city funds, and now form an annual charge upon them of about $70,000. Epping Forest alone costs the city $23,500 a year.

But the cost of running the city is not to be estimated by such comparatively small guns as these. Take, for example, what the city spends on the preservation of law and order and the prevention of crime. One item alone—the maintenance of the police force—absorbs $900,000; add to this the $58,500 for the Central Criminal Court—a building, by the way, which has cost the capital sum of $1,715,000; some $43,000 for the mayor's Court, which deals out ready and admirable justice in civil cases; $35,000 for the city of London and certain lesser courts; and no less a sum than $50,000 for magisterial dealings with minor crimes. I should point out, however, that the expenses of the City of London Court are considerably minimized by the fees received from litigants, and the same remark would apply, but with less force, to the ancient Mayor's Court in Guildhall.

A great liability is always facing the city in respect of the bridges which span the river and rest one end on the city shore. The Tower bridge, for instance, constitutes an annual charge of no less than $68,000; but the Bridge House estates have been so admirably managed in the past that they now produce an income greatly in excess—some $400,000 excess—of the expenditure under that head.

Again, the markets of the city spell money, both in revenue and expenditure. The London Central Markets alone have over $500,000 spent annually upon them, but in return the city, by rent and tolls and sundry payments, receive no less than $690,000. In the case of the Foreign Cattle Market, where the expenditure amounts to $270,000, the receipts do not equal the expenditure. Billingsgate, on the other hand, after demanding an expenditure of $75,000, nobly returns it with a profit of $35,000.

But the great cost of running the city is perhaps most apparent when one considers its expenditure on the public health. Here there is a "little bill" of $1,950,000, of which, in addition to $145,000 spent in direct salaries and wages, no less than $365,000 is required for sanitary expenses, $185,000 for paving and repairing pavements, and $130,000 for cleaning and watering.

As an employer, the city is a great benefactor to the country at large, and must pay in salaries and wages some half a million a year. Nor can anyone say that its salaries do not form a living wage—whether we look at the Recorder, who receives $22,500 a year, or the Common Sergeant, with his $15,000 a year, or the City Chamberlain, with a similar salary.

Then there is the city's asylum, which is run at the cost of $135,000 a year, of which $85,000 comes back in the form of payments of private patients; the expense of the Guild hall Library and Museum, amounting to $40,000, and all of it "out-of-pockets"; the cost of such schools as the city of London's schools for boys and girls and the Freeman's Orphan School, accounting for another $145,000, with a net loss of about $70,000; nor must one forget that the $75,000 spent in connection with the Mansion House (including the robes for the Lord Mayor and the upkeep of the famous coach and harness) is an item to be regarded as a clear loss, from a financial point of view.

In the working of so great an institution as the City Corporation, whose credits in its balance sheet exceed seven millions, and whose work is so diverse and diffuse (doesn't it, by the way, risk an annual liability of $75,000 for its School of Music?), it may be expected that one would find some curious items both of expenditure and receipt. Space will not permit of an account of these, but it will probably interest our readers to hear that, while the city has to pay $1,600 a year to keep up the Monument, it recovers from the public no less than $3,800 in fees and $115 to the guide-book to that familiar column; that the average cost of a royal luncheon in the city is $10,000; that the supply of gas and water at the Temple Bar Memorial amounts to $100; that the city expended last year $17.50 on landing dead bodies found in the Thames; and that the Lord Mayor—happiest of all British taxpayers — has the enviable privilege of not paying income-tax on his mayoral $50,000 a year.

One final item. At the last royal reception at the Guildhall, in one crowded hour of glorious life, the Guard of Honor contrived to consume $100 worth of "light refreshments"!

BOY VISITS KING.

Newport Lock Hero Gets Albert Medal For Life-Saving.

In the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace King Edward held an investiture, and conferred the honors and decorations which were bestowed in His Majesty's birthday honors list. There was a long procession of notable people. Then last of all came a little lad with firm step, frank brown eyes, and flushed cheeks.

This boy was Thomas William Lewis, the hero of the Newport Dock disaster. A court official read out to the King an account of the boy's bravery in volunteering to go down into a pit which teemed with threats of death. When this recital was finished the King said in deep, kindly tones, "Well done!" and handed to the lad a case containing the Albert medal "for saving life." The boy dropped to one knee on the cushioned stool at the foot of the throne and kissed the outstretched hand of the King.

The King then gave the boy his hand to shake, and said, "Well done; good luck."

The boy would have left the Throne Room as others had, but the King motioned to two gentlemen ushers, and they conducted the boy to the Stewards' Room, where he was royally entertained with chicken, roast beef, and pudding.

Describing his impressions during his audience with the King, the boy afterwards said: "I was not afraid. The King is a nice gentleman. I kissed the King's hand. I saw two others do it. That's a thing not many have done. The palace is a fine big place, and my father said he thought he would sink to the knee in the carpets. They offered me the pick of the King's wine, but I had lemonade. We saw the kitchens and the cellars afterwards."

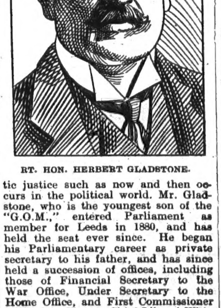
Lewis looked a smart little figure before the King in a blue serge suit and a green and black tie, which he wore because his mother is an Irishwoman. Next morning the boy returned to the naval base at Rosyth, where he is working out his time as an apprentice engineer.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was invested by the King with the knighthood recently bestowed upon him. After the explorer had received investiture in company with the other gentlemen in the birthday honors list, he withdrew from the Throne Room and returned at the head of the officers and men of his Antarctic expedition, who were in turn presented to the King and received from his hands the Antarctic medal designed to commemorate their achievement.

SHOULD BE WELCOMED.

Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone's Father Was Friend of Boers.

The appointment of Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, as the first Governor-General of the United South Africa is a tribute to the policy of conciliation that his distinguished father held out to the Boers at a time, even if it were not appreciated. The appointment, in fact, is a case of unpremeditated poetic justice such as now and then occurs in the political world. Mr. Gladstone, who is the youngest son of the "G.O.M.," entered Parliament as member for Leeds in 1880, and has held the seat ever since. He began his Parliamentary career as private secretary to his father, and has since held a succession of offices, including those of Financial Secretary to the War Office, Under Secretary to the Home Office, and First Commissioner of Works. He was Chief Liberal Whip when the party was in opposition, and became Home Secretary in 1905.



RT. HON. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Dog and Horse.

As compared with the dog, the horse is a stupid animal. The animal trainer will tell you that in intelligence it is "nip and tuck" between the dog and the elephant and that in comparison with either of these animals the horse is nowhere. It is only in his docility and affection that the horse is the "animal next to man," and even in these respects the dog is a worthy competitor with him. When it comes to "knowing things" our faithful friend the horse is left far behind by our other friend and companion, the dog.

Industrious Locusts.

He was an old sailor and full of yarns about the good old times of sailing ships. "I remember once," he said, "while we were cruising around the Pacific we were surrounded by a swarm of locusts, which ate every inch of our sails. When we got into the next port I'm blowed if we didn't see the same locusts and every one with a pair of canvas trousers."

Icebergs.

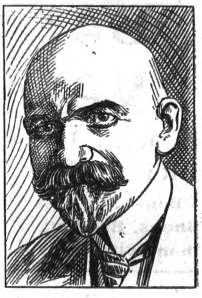
A cubic foot of ice weighs about 930 ounces, but the same volume of sea water weighs 1,280 ounces; hence ice floats on water, and but one-ninth of the volume of an iceberg is exposed to view. There are several well authenticated instances of icebergs a thousand feet high having been sighted in the southern ocean.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

PROF. ZAVITZ IS A USEFUL CITIZEN OF ONTARIO.

As Professor of Agronomy at Guelph His Work Is to Secure the Best Crosses of Cereals, Grasses, Roots and Vegetables, That Will Thrive Best In the Province—His Manchurian Barley Is His Best Work.

Visitors to the meetings of the Ontario Experimental Union—that Parliament of Ontario's advanced agriculturists—at Guelph a short time ago were struck by the enthusiasm and activity of the entire college faculty, but of one man perhaps more than of any other, namely, Prof. C. A. Zavitz. Half grey, yet young in movement, alert and alive in every nerve, the experimentalist and professor of agronomy at the O. A. C. is one of Ontario's most useful citizens. Prof. Zavitz's duty is to make experiments towards securing the best varieties of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables for production in this province. To that end he introduces new kinds from foreign countries, tries them out at Guelph, cross-breeds them with other varieties if necessary, and tries in every way possible to increase the yield and hardiness of the crops raised on Ontario farms. Mr. Zavitz has literally thousands of varieties under experiment, and these he reports upon from year to year, and in the discussions at the Union meetings when the Parliament goes into committee of the whole, as it were, information of enormous value to the province is elicited.



PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ.

Mr. Zavitz is responsible for numerous innovations, but the introduction of Manchurian barley is often spoken of as his greatest achievement. By this means the yield of barley in Ontario per acre, and the gain to the farmer is measured in the millions of dollars. Prof. Zavitz has had tempting offers, but, as a modest Luther Burbank, he goes on his way content to serve the province in which he was born less than fifty years ago. Whether in the midst of his little garden plots, explaining to the June excursionists the merits of selection, or in the centre of the stage at the December convention, he is ever the same eager, enthusiastic expounder of the higher agriculture.

A Miraculous Escape.

While shooting big game in Kashmir early in October, Sir Fleetwood Wilson, finance member of the Government of India, had a narrow escape. He was riding up some steep hills in search of musk deer when his horse, scared by the noise of the beaters, became restive and backed over the edge of the road. Sir Fleetwood threw himself off, and was saved from falling down the incline by clinging to some tufts of grass. He remained in this position until he was rescued by some Pathans, who reached him by cutting footholds in the rock. The horse rolled to the bottom of the incline, which was 120 feet in depth, and was killed. Sir Fleetwood, who is the son of the late Capt. Fleetwood Wilson, of Knowle Hall, Warwickshire, formerly governor of Barbadoes, has held many official posts at home and abroad. Several years he spent at the War Office, and for five years he was at the head of the great army clothing department, a position he surrendered only to take up the more important one of Under Secretary of State for India. Sir Fleetwood has also been private secretary or chief secretary to many of the leading statesmen of the time. Apart from his political and official duties, he has found time to indulge in sport.

Beresford and Fisher.

A story told of Sir John Fisher, one of the newly-made peers, and Lord Charles Beresford, when both stationed in the Mediterranean, will bear repeating at this time. A competition had been held at Malta for a prize which is annually presented by Sir John. It is known as the Malta Cup, and having so far always been won by a crew belonging to the admiral's flagship, it was fully expected by Sir John that this record would be maintained. In this particular occasion, however, a crew of the Ramillies (commanded by Lord Charles Beresford) carried it off instead. A day or two later the fleet was practicing manoeuvres, and Admiral Fisher, whose reputation as a stern disciplinarian is well known, was dissatisfied with the performance of the Ramillies. He signalled accordingly to its commander the message: "Explain your reason for being late in executing manoeuvre." Without a moment's delay the answer came: "We are towing the Malta Cup."

Poor, But Gifted.

Workhouse Matron—Mrs. Faulkner here is so fond of poetry.

Visitor—Indeed? I have some simple books of poetry at home. Shall I send you some, Mrs. Faulkner?

Mrs. Faulkner—No, mum. When I wants poetry I makes it.

TRIED REMEDY FOR THE GRIP.
PE-RU-NA
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Financial Pinch

Uncle Bill—How much money have you got in your bank, Tommy?

Tommy—Not much. The depositors have fallen off awfully since Violet got engaged.—Judge.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"What was that terrific noise going on in Popkin's apartment last night?" asked Wickley of the janitor.

"They were celebrating their wooden wedding," smiled the janitor. "Mrs. Popkin was hitting Popkin on the head with a rolling-pin."

"Knocking wood for luck, eh?" grinned Wickley, as he passed on, while the janitor chuckled.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"What do you think of a man with a rip in his coat and only three buttons on his vest?"

"He should either get married or divorced."—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Why did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh, I simply thought it would make her happy."—Fliegende Blaetter.

CONSTIPATION

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

England Sober and Healthy

The virtue of sobriety, which has already traversed the upper and middle classes with such good results, is percolating to the lower strata of society, and all the influences of the time are more favorable than they have ever been to the diffusion of knowledge upon the elementary problems of health.—Hospital.

Judge—I am led to understand you stole the watch of the doctor who had just written a prescription for you at the free dispensary. What have you to say for this charge?

Prisoner—Well, your honor, I found myself in a desperate quandary. His prescription said a "a spoonful every hour," and I had no timepiece.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Wise—Don't get foolish just because you've had a little money left to you. You'd better be economical now.

Gailey—Ah, it's too hard.

Wise—But if you don't live economically now you'll have to later.

Gailey—Well it isn't so hard to be economical when you have to.—Catholic Times.

HELP THE CHILDREN OUT

The trouble and annoyance which they cause you by their involuntary failings at night is not usually their fault, but the result of constitutional weakness. Write Mrs. Summers, Box 77, Windsor, Ont., and she will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. This treatment is effective also with adults and aged people who are troubled with the same weakness. Write today. 4b

"Mary, Mary," cried Mrs. Johnson to her maid, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand-glass. It means seven years' unhappiness.

"Lor', mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that! Look at me. I'm not fretting, and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing-room."—Fun.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption, by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and fill the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the dire consequences of neglected Colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you that this is correct.

Indignant Passenger (to railway manager)—Here, I say, I got a cinder in my eye from one of your beastly engines, and it cost me ten shillings for a doctor to get it out and dress the eye. Now, what do you propose to do in the matter?

Railway Manager—Nothing, my dear sir, nothing. We have no use for the cinder, and you are perfectly welcome to it. No doubt, strictly speaking, you did go off with our property—the cinder, of course, was not yours—but we do not care to make a fuss about such a small matter. Pray do not give the incident a moment's thought.

A policeman in an English country village, where "cases" were rare, one day came across his landlord in an incapable state. The chance was too good to be missed, so the landlord was summoned and fined to the amount of 14s. 6d.

The fine was paid, but the policeman's feelings can be better imagined than described, when, on reaching home, he found his rent had been raised 6d. per week, and so it continued for twenty-nine weeks, when the landlord coolly informed him that "he had paid the fine, and could have his house at the former rent."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL

The kind that pleases people

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME

MADE IN CANADA.

E.W.GILLETT CO.LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

What more could you wish for?

BRAHMIN BURIALS.

A Lengthy Ceremony Is Necessary to Assure Salvation.

The ceremony of burial as observed by the Brahmins is, to our western minds, decidedly heathenish. As soon as a man dies his relatives and friends set about performing the long list of rites required by religion for the purification of his body.

The corpse is washed and a barber shaves off all the hair. After a second washing sandalwood is placed upon the forehead and garlands of flowers around the neck. The mouth is filled with betel leaves and the body is adorned with rich raiment and jewels. After lying in state for a certain period the body is wrapped in a new piece of cloth, purified according to prescribed ceremony. It is next placed upon a litter, and the thumbs and toes are bound together with cord. Then the head mourner, carrying fire in an earthen vessel, leads the way. After him comes the funeral litter ornamented with flowers and gaudy cloths and surrounded by the mourners. The women remain at home.

On the way to the crematory three halts are made so that the spirits of the nether world may have time to repair their mistake if perchance they have taken the wrong man. At each halt a little soaked rice is placed in the dead person's mouth that his hunger and thirst may be satisfied. The cremation ground at Benares, the holy city, is an open, sandy space beside the Ganges. Running down into the water are quite a number of long, wide flights of steps called ghats. Each ghat is set aside for a particular purpose. At the burning ghat the funeral procession halts.

First a shallow pit is dug. This is consecrated with ceremonial water and a few coins are thrown into it. The funeral pyre is then erected. The body is stripped of all jewels and raiment, and having been dipped in the sacred river, is laid upon the pyre. Then are performed a number of purification rites, after which a small gold coin is placed in the mouth of the corpse. Then the head mourner touches a torch to the corners of the pyre, and the procession returns to the house, where numerous other rites must be performed. Only the four men who carried the corpse remain. These must wait until the body is entirely consumed and cast the ashes into the sacred waters of the river.

The crematory is in the care of the "domri," the lowest of castes, who charge exorbitant prices for the wood, the oil and other accessories needed for the burning. The earlier this occurs the greater is the cost and more certain is the departed one's chance of reaching paradise. Toward noon the bodies of criminals and the very poor are cremated. The higher order of priests and fakirs are considered so holy that they do not need to be purified by fire. Their bodies are simply cast into the river.

Repairing Westminster.

The work of keeping Westminster Abbey in repair is a very onerous and delicate one and the long line of surveyors of the fabric is a distinguished one indeed. During the last seventy years this matchless church has been in the hands of Mr. Blore, Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Micklethwaite and now Prof. Lethaby.

There have been times in the history of the abbey when its very existence has been in jeopardy. The first of these occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. Sir Christopher Wren was called in and the work of restoration was carried out with the utmost zeal and thoroughness, though in many of its details its taste was open to much question.

When the late Dean Bradley arrived upon the scene in the year 1882 he found an income derived largely from agricultural estates steadily dwindling in value while the condition of many of the great flying buttresses as well as the north transept was indescribable. The late dean himself was wont frequently to describe the north transept when he first inspected it as presenting almost the appearance of a quarry.

It was time for extreme measures, and that the situation was saved at all was due to the vigor and the business acumen of the late Dean. As it was the Abbey had to pay a fearful price. A loan of $125,000 was made to the dean and chapter by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This enabled the authorities to get level with the worst of these structural defects. On the other hand, they were compelled to suspend the sixth canonry, the income derived from which has been employed for many years past in gradually paying off this immense loan.

The King's Cigars.

Many of King Edward's Christmas and New Year's presents take the form of cigars and cigarettes drawn from the reserve stock in the cellars at St. James' Palace, where one of the most complete equipments for the maturing of cigars is to be found. The King is an inveterate cigar smoker, though acting upon the advice of his physicians he is not smoking as much as he did a few years ago. The King's cigars all come from Havana and from the same plantation. They bear no maker's brand upon them and are packed in perfectly plain boxes. They are not very large, but if they could be sold in open market they would be worth about three shillings each. A few years ago the King was very fond of a brier pipe and was to be seen smoking one about the lanes near Sandringham. To-day he has abandoned this form of smoking and keeps almost exclusively to cigars. He does not care very much for cigarettes and is seldom to be seen smoking them.

Any Duffer an M.P.

Judge Rentoul tells the story of a[illegible] occasion when he was presented wit[illegible] an address setting forth his servic[illegible] to local government. In the addre[illegible] his "M.P." appeared in very sm[illegible] letters, while underneath in ve[illegible] large letters were the words, "barr[illegible]ter-at-law," and when he pointed th[illegible] out to the artist the latter replied: [illegible] know what I'm about. I did that p[illegible]posely. Any duffer can be a memb[illegible] of Parliament, but it requires a ve[illegible] clever man to become a barrister.'"

BRONCHITIS

If Neglected, it soon reaches the Lungs and may Prove Fatal.

Mr. G. L. Garrow of 116 Millicent St., Toronto, writes under date of September 13, 1908, "One year ago this spring I contracted a severe cold in the chest, which developed into Bronchitis. I took three kinds of medicine and found no improvement. A friend of mine advised me to try PSYCHINE and in three days I felt like a new man again. I desire to let others know what a valuable cure you have in PSYCHINE for it cured me where all other medicines had failed. I am more than thankful to be well again, and for the sake of others who may be ill, you may publish this testimonial."

Stop that cold or the results will be serious. You can do this by toning up the system with PSYCHINE.

For Sale by all Druggists, 50c. & $1 per bottle

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

Getting His Own Back

Little Boy—I want a dose of castor oil.

Druggist—Do you want the kind you can't taste?

Little Boy (anxious to get even)—No, sir; it's for mother.

LIFE'S OUTLOOK FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Nature Makes Demands Upon Them Which Only Such a Tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Can Supply.

The girl of to-day is the woman of to-morrow, and until that to-morrow oft-times she sufferes a weariness and loss of strength and brightness. These woes, with pallid cheeks, shortness of breath and persistent headaches, tell plainer than words that she needs assistance in the form of new, rich red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just the medicine growing girls need. Every dose helps to make new, rich blood, thus helping languid despondent girls on to the full bloom of womanhood, making them robust, cheerful and attractive. Mrs. Albert Putman, Port Robinson, Ont., says: "A couple of years ago my daughter Hattie, now fifteen, was in declining health. She complained of severe headaches, had no appetite, was very pale, and exhausted at the least exertion. As time passed on she was hardly able to drag herself about, notwithstanding that she was under medical treatment and continuously taking medicine. At this juncture a neighbor strongly advised me to give Hattie Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. After she had taken three boxes some improvement was noticed; the headaches were not so frequent, or so severe, and her appetite was much improved. This was indeed cheering and she continued taking the Pills until she had used some eight boxes, when she was as well as ever she had been in her life, and since that time she has been as robust as any girl could wish to be. I would strongly urge all mothers of growing girls to keep their health fortified through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had from any medicine dealer or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

When it comes to jealousy and crowing a man can put it all over a rooster.

CURED HIS RHEUMATISM.

Yarmouth, N.S., June 2, 1908.—"I have been bothered with Rheumatism for the post year and have taken a good many kinds of medicine and found no relief for it.

"One day a friend advised me to try Gin Pills, so I did, and after taking only one box of them, I felt like a new man.

"I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how thankful I feel for the relief they gave me, and would advise all sufferers from Rheumatism to get Gin Pills."

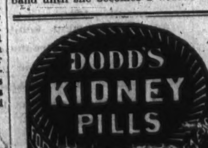
WM. CONTY.

Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. (Dept. N.U.) Toronto. All dealers have Gin Pills at 50c a box—6 boxes for $2.50.

"She talks twice as much as the other girls I know. "Yes—she has a double chin."—Cleveland Leader.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power upon the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

A woman seldom appreciates a husband until she becomes a widow.



HECKLING THE LORDS.

What Peers on the Hustings Have to Put Up With.

Many Liberals attended Ilford town hall when Lord Hindip spoke in support of G. Williamson, the Unionist candidate for the Romford division.

Lord Hindip contended that the House of Lords had not only done their duty in submitting to the judgment of the country a bill that Mr. Lloyd-George himself admitted contained new proposals.

A Voice: Praise the lords.

Lord Hindip: We can do with all that. Mr. Gladstone had said in 1861 that if the Commons attempted to pass a finance bill for legislative purposes the peers might find it wise to fall back upon their principles.

A Voice: Such as Walbottle. (Laughter.)

Lord Hindip: If the peers did not possess that power, Home Rule for Ireland could be embodied in a single clause. (Cheers and laughter.) Where would be your security for the twenty millions you have lent them then?

Voices: "Hear, hear," and "Rot!"

Lord Hindip: We are told it would have been better to let you stew in your own juice, but that is not the duty of a second chamber.

A Voice: Try us higher.

Lord Hindip: I will. We were suspicious of the cook.

The Voice: Like all you lords.

Lord Hindip: We were suspicious of the fish especially. The cook in this case is the House of Commons, and we were suspicious of the cook. (Cheers.) The House of Commons wants reforming

The Voice: You mean the House of Lords, old man.

Lord Hindip: I don't trust the Commons that acquitted Mr. Ure. Let me deal with the income tax in the budget, and I will quote Mr. Asquith.

Cheers, and a Voice: Hurrah for Asquith. Three cheers for Lloyd-George.

Uproar proceeded for three or four minutes, and at length the chairman appealed for order.

Lord Hindip (continuing) asked what was the problem before the country.

The Voice: The Lords.

Lord Hindip: It's unemployment. What is Mr. Asquith going to do for the unemployed? Are you going to be satisfied with more cheap loaf promises?

The Voice: Yes.

What can the Government do?

The Voice: Abolish the Lords. (Cheers.)

London's Old Roman Wall.

Visitors to London whose tastes lie in the direction of exploring ancient remains will be gratified to learn that the Society of Antiquaries has succeeded in securing the preservation of a very fine fragment of the great Roman wall around London which has just been laid bare. From time to time portions of the great structure, the external wall of defence built about the city in the fourth or fifth century, have been uncovered in digging foundations while rebuilding streets or houses. These have rarely escaped demolition. The latest discovery is to be preserved for the benefit of the public. It is situated near Newgate street close to a new annex of the general postoffice. The fragment, which is that of a great curved bastion, says the London correspondent of The New York Sun, is 50 feet long, 20 feet high and 8 feet wide. The present summit lies several feet below the surface ground. The whole is in a wonderful state of preservation, bound together as it is with that famous mortar used by the Romans in all parts of the then known world.

The material that is known as "Kentish rag," supported by heavy Roman bricks and showing clearly the characteristic layers or bands of red tiles, such as may be seen at Burgh Castle, Pevensey and Richborough. The interesting relic is to be built around, so that it will lie in a cave which may be entered by stairs and inspected by artificial light. The line of the Great Roman wall is well known and much of it undoubtedly remains below the houses to-day, which are largely built upon it as upon the securest of foundations.

Airdale Was Silent.

When Sir James Kitson was elevated to the peerage in 1907, and decided to take the title of Baron Airdale, he received a communication from the Airedale Terriers' Society saying it was understood he had taken his title from their club, and they therefore hoped he would present a good cup to the society.

Lord Airedale—who, by the way, was the first Lord Mayor of Leeds—did not respond. In fact, it is doubtful if his lordship could distinguish an Airedale terrier if he saw one, for his whole life has been devoted to the great iron works of which he is the head.

When this business celebrated its jubilee the occasion was marked by the presentation of money gifts to the employes. Sixty-three boys received 10s.; seven boys who had been there five years, £1; 339 men £1; 210 men, who had been with the firm from ten to fifteen years, £2; and so on; whilst one man, who had been with the firm since its commencement, received £10.

Ure—a Golfer.

Mr. Alexander Ure, who has been in political grips with Mr. Arthur Balfour, is a keen golfer, although, as he himself admits, but a middling player. Mr. Ure tells many a good golfing story, a particularly amusing one being against himself. Playing on a certain course in Scotland towards the end of last summer, he remarked incidentally to his caddie: "By the way, I played a round with Tom McGregor the last time I was here. Grand player, McGregor!" "Aye," said the caddie, 'but ye could [illegible] McGregor noo." "Do you think [illegible] exclaimed the Lord Advocate, [illegible] with such a compliment, be[illegible]ware of McGregor's prowess. [illegible]awled the caddie; "McGre-

[illegible] Herring Yield.

[illegible]ed, the Yarmouth and [illegible]rring season has yielded [illegible]rrings, which sold for

HE IS THANKFUL HE HEARD OF THEM

THAT'S WHAT ANTOINE COTTENOIRE SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Cured His Diabetes After the Doctors Had Failed to Give Him Relief—What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do and Why.

St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska Co., Que. (Special).—That there is one sure cure for deadly Diabetes, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills is proved once more in the case of Mr. Antoine Cottenoire, a well known resident of this place.

"I am thankful I ever heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Cottenoire states. "They cured me of Diabetes. I suffered with Backache. I always felt drowsy. I had severe headaches and my limbs would cramp. I had a dizzy feeling and felt tired in the region of the kidneys, with a dragging heavy sensation across the loins.

"I was treated by the doctors, but got no benefit from them. Then I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them. I took in all three dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To-day I am free from Kidney trouble of all kinds.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills also cured me of stomach trouble from which I suffered for twenty-five years."

Diabetes is one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Diseases. But Dodd's Kidney Pills cure any form of Kidney Disease. They also by curing the Kidneys cure all those diseases that come from disordered Kidneys, such as Rheumatism, Lumbago and Heart Disease.

He Takes Notice

She—Do you take any interest in the woman suffrage movement?

He—Oh, yes.

She—I'm so glad.

He—I have to.

She—You have to.

He—Why, yes; you see, I'm a police magistrate!—Yonkers Statesman.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Babylon's inhabitants frequented libraries seventeen centuries before Christ.

KELPION

A PERFECT HOME REMEDY.

Endorsed by the English journals—"Lancet," "Science Siftings," "Health."

Supplied to British Soldiers in South Africa. For all Throat and Gland Troubles, Pleurisy, Lumps, Abscesses, Old Sores, Ulcers, Felons, Skin Diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Piles, Cuts, Sore Feet and Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists, 25c. Try it once

FURS Do you trap or buy Furs? I am Canada's largest dealer, I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; remit promptly. Also largest dealer in Beefhides, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free. 9

JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 2 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

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THE SAFETY CORN SHAVER

Shaves away the corn or callous spot, wafer after wafer, as if by magic.

NO DANGER—NO PAIN.

Avoid using dangerous knives and razors. Next time may be fatal.

Buy ANTICOR to-day. Price $1.25. Three double-edged blades with each shaver.

Absolutely guaranteed. Ask any dealer.

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE, Ltd.
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COLD FEET CURED FOR $1.25 Sizes 3 to 12
Men's & women's
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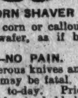

We guarantee warm feet by wearing our Famous

WOOD-SOLED BOOTS

OR "LUMBERSOLES"

Lined with thick warm felt. Keep the feet warm at 50 below. Ideal boots for farm and stable. Thousands of Testimonials received. Try a sample pair or two—You will be delighted. Cash with order. Sent by return.

Scottish (Wholesale) Specialty Co
(Dept. 20) 134 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
(Ask your dealer to get them.)
Send a Post Card for Catalogue.

A. Hamman, M.D., C.M.
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh.) L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Successor to Dr. Lang.
Office Hours.—10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., & 4 to 8 p.m.
Office over Drug Store. Phone, No. 37.
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All Work Guaranteed
Painless Extraction
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Money to Loan P.O. Box, 296

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R. A. VanOrman
CONTRACTOR, BUILDER,
All kinds of Farm Work contracted for.

H. Hobson & Sons
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Front Street, next door to Palm Theatre
All orders will be given our best attention

SEE
George A. Willams
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
For Mine Work,
Contracting Jobbing,
Carriage and Woodwork.
Plow Work and Horseshoeing are specialties.
BACK OF TABER HOTEL

C.P.R. TIME-TABLE.

EAST BOUND.

No. 214	Passenger, daily	1.35 a.m.
No. 236	Local Passenger, daily (except Sunday)	10.06 p.m.
No. 8	Soo-Portland, daily.	2.52 a.m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 213	Passenger, daily	2.30 a.m.
No. 235	Local Passenger, daily (except Sunday)	12.05 p.m.
No. 7	Soo-Portland, daily.	4.00 a.m.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription $1.50 yearly, in advance
A. N. MOWAT, PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

The last few weeks have been momentous ones in the history of Taber in that certain movements have been set on foot which, when accomplished, will add materially to the benefit of the town in many ways. With such questions as gas, water, railway facilities, hospital accommodation, &c., coming to the front all together, it speaks well of the progressive spirit prevailing among the business men of the town. We trust that every effort will be made by those chiefly concerned in advancing these several matters, and that those who have hitherto been somewhat in the position of onlookers will come a little more to the front and show their willingness to take an active interest in the progressive work of the town in which they reside. So many stand aloof when what are called "preliminaries" are going forward, and then when the climax is about reached and something great is to be accomplished they come into the limelight and are most eager that everything done shall coincide with their opinions. We hold that a man to be a truly useful citizen should get right in at the beginning of every movement for the benefit of the community at large, and stay right with it all the time.

In reference to the development of Taber we should like to see some steps taken towards the erection of a first class substantial public school building. With the population that Taber has, together with the large assessment roll the school board has to draw upon, we see no reason why something should not be done in this direction. The present system of having four distinct school buildings located in various parts of the school district, is not, in our opinion, conducive to the best welfare of the scholars and the discipline in the schools. To have one principal only in charge of the entire school system here, and we feel that there are many of the same opinion as us, is scarcely the best arrangement either in the way of economy or of obtaining the best results. The best that can be done is not any too good for the children, and we feel that better results could be obtained if such a building could be erected upon a suitable site with ample space for playgrounds, &c. At present it surely cannot be said that we have a school building that is a credit to the town. We are acquainted with much smaller towns than Taber which can boast of having good substantial structures that would do credit to almost any community. We would draw the attention of the School Trustees to this important matter, and hope to hear of some activity on their part in the near future.

Macleod Presbytery

The Presbytery of Macleod will meet in the Presbyterian church, Taber, on Wednesday next, February 23rd. Among those who expect to be present are Rev. W. D. Reid, formerly of Montreal, now superintendent; Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman, who will preside; Rev. G. Hamilton, moderator of synod; also Revs. A. M. Gordon, W. Brydon, W. W. Aitchison, and T. M. Murray.

A public meeting will be held in the evening at 8 o'clock, to be addressed by several of the visiting brethren on interesting missionary topics. All are cordially invited to be present.

Extract from "Atlantic-Pacific Land Chats"

Statement from Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley, Taber, Alberta, Sec. 31 and 35 in 8-15:

"Three years ago my husband and I came here from the Palouse country, Washington, where we had lived for over twenty years and still own our land there. We have 1,600 acres here and farm 640, the balance we will have broken up with our steam plow as soon as possible. Last year we had nealy all our land sowed to oats that averaged 72 bushels to the acre, which was not bad for new land. Our wheat went 38 bushels. This year our wheat should average at least as much, while our oats will yield at least 75 or 80 bushels. Our vegetables equal any that we have ever raised in Washington, while our strawberries this year, the first that we have set out, were fine. We have a fine winter climate and coal is cheap. We have a 30-foot well with all the good water we want. We are making more than twice as much per acre from our land here than on our $125 an acre land.

Yes, my husband and I are entirely satisfied with our change."

An Entertainment under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, will be held in the Palm Theatre on Easter Monday night. Further particulars later.

With the Theatres

PALM THEATRE

Nothing of very great interest outside the moving picture shows has taken place this week, with the exception of the boxing contest on Saturday night. Some of the pictures have been exceptionally good, the subjects meeting with great approval from the audience. The cold snap the last few days has somewhat interfered with the attendances, but considering all things the attendances have been quite up to expectations. We understand that some improvements in the theatre are to be made in the near future, by means of new and permanent scenery. Mr. Judson purposes having two newly painted curtains put in, and the designs submitted are of first rate order.

STAR THEATRE

A new departure has been made here during the week. Every night coupons were given to each member of the audience, and on Saturday night the drawing took place. The first prize went to Mr. Wilkinson, the number being 294, and the second to Wm. Black, with number 151. To-night a special prize of $2.50 is offered. The pictures for the week have been full of interest, but probably the most laughable was "The Hypnotic Cure."

Southern Alberta Musical Festival

To be held at Claresholm, on Wednesday, March 30th

The following are rules of entry:

The competition will be be open only to Amateurs, residents of Alberta, South of Calgary, excluding Lethbridge.

An admission fee of fifty cents will be charged during the hours of the competition, to the general public, including competitors.

On the evening of the competition there will be held a grand concert at which the massed choirs will sing and also the winners of other competitions.

All successful competitors must be prepared to take part in the concert.

Copies of the choruses and solos may be obtained from T. M. Haig, Music Store, Claresholm.

The word 'Amateur' shall be understood as follows:—"Any competitor male or female whose livelihood is obtained from non-musical work is not to be considered a professional musician, even if he or she from time to time accepts a stipend or honorarium for musical services rendered. The Committee reserve the right, however, of refusing any application.

For any further information address the secretary Rev. P. Henderson, Claresholm, Alta. The Programme may also be seen at the Free Press Office.

COURT ITEMS

LOCAL COURT

Before S. J. Layton, J.P.

Thursday, Feb. 10th, Dan Molinski for drunk and disorderly. Fined $2 and costs.

Friday, Feb. 11th, Victoria Houk for drunk and disorderly. Finded $2 and costs.

Saturday, Feb. 12th, Andrew Love for using profane language in a public place. Fined $2 and costs.

Anton Knufski for common assault. Fined $5 and costs.

Standard Oil Co.

New York, Feb. 15.—A quarterly dividend of $15 a share was declared to-day by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, the same as declared for this quarter for the last five years. The last dividend paid in December was $10 a share.

PALM THEATRE
(Formerly Beck's Opera House)
Lessee and Manager—C. E. JUDSON

MOVING PICTURES
Every Night at 8 o'clock
except Wednesday Night
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

DANCING CLASS
Under the direction of Mrs Carl Judson
Wed. Night, 7.30-9.30
SOCIAL DANCE FROM 9.30 p.m. TO 1 a.m.

- TO - FARMERS

Why not have your Stationery Printed in the most up-to-date style?

CALL at the
Free Press
office and see our samples

Pioneer Lumber Co. Ltd.

We carry a complete stock of the best in
LUMBER
AND
BUILDING MATERIAL

Come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

A square deal to everybody is our motto

W. S. RUSSELL - Manager

BATH-ROOM MOTTOES.

Epigrams Designed to Cheer Up the Ablution Department.

It is very odd that while mottoes have been made, invented and borrowed for every other room in the house, the bathroom should be mottoless. Verses appropriate to the bedroom come prettily framed, the dining-room walls sometimes show a mural decoration of good cheer, an appropriate verse is carved into the library mantel, while smoking-room, den and living-room each boasts a special incentive to smoke, loaf, or indulge in cheery chatter in painted, pyrographed, or stencilled verse, or prose. Only the bathroom remains mottoless.

No invitation to turn on as hot a bath as one wishes adorns its walls. No cheerful assurance that "in this house water is a luxury, not a necessity, so use it at will." Not even the commonplace that cleanliness is next to godliness serves as an inducement for the children to become amphibious oftener than they are driven.

Surely, with so vast a field for invention or imitation, there should be no dearth of mottoes for the bathroom. For example, take Bacon's "Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God."

And here's one from sixteenth century's John Heywood:—

The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages at all times assert,
The happy man's without a shirt.

Or Pope's scornful prod, "A heap of dust alone remains of three." "Ay! there's the rub" might be carved into the towel rack, while let into, or over the tub, Bryon's "Once more upon the waters, yet once more." Or Milton's—

Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave

would be most appropriate.

These are only a few crude suggestions with which to enliven the walls of the most important room in the house. Anyone with time and ingenuity, with a quotation book or a ready pen, may make the bathroom walls so interesting to the sometime bather that even the boy of the family may hear, without sullen acknowledgment, the old, familiar "Be sure and take a bath, Bobbie, before you go to bed."

WORLD'S RICHEST MEN.

Fortunes Typical of Countries in Which They Were Made.

The greatest fortunes in the largest cities of the world are curiously typical of the countries in which their owners live, as the death of the noted shopkeeper of Paris, H. A. Chauchard, reminds those who observe the characteristics of nations and races.

This great retailer of merchandise founded his business on women's clothing and women's finery. His success began in that field, which is exactly where the richest man in Paris might be expected to find his wealth. The French metropolis certainly lived up to its reputation in building a fortune for a retail merchant which overtopped all other big estates in that gay centre of the world's fashions and the world's merrymaking.

The richest man in New York built his vast wealth on manufactures. So did the owner of the second of the great fortunes of that city's residents. The richest Londoner is supposed to be the Duke of Westminster, whose wealth represents landed possessions acquired from ancestors who obtained their real estate by royal favor generations ago. In Germany the greatest fortune belongs to the heirs of a maker of cannon and other products of iron and steel. Since Krupp is dead, the richest man in active business in the German Empire is probably a Berlin banker.

If the gossip of financial circles is to be relied upon, the greatest fortunes in Austria-Hungary and Russia are landed estates, the accretion of generations of special privileges and grants from sovereigns. Like conditions exist in Spain and Italy, though in the last country some of the manufacturers are fast rising to the level of the richest nobles, in pecuniary resources.

But, Paris rated its most famous shopkeeper as its wealthiest citizen, which is in perfect accord with the fitness of things.

The Mean Thing!

Mrs. Poyndexter was dropping off to sleep, but her husband was wakeful. "I heard a story to-day," he began, "about——"

"Oh, don't bother me, Jason!" she murmured. "I'm sleepy."

"I was only going to say——"

"I don't want to hear it!"

"It's about——"

"Can't you let me go to sleep?"

"About Mrs.——"

"Mrs. Who?" demanded his wife, sitting straight up, wide eyed and interested.

"I've always noticed," said Mr. Poyndexter, yawning, "that the way to get a woman's attention is to tell her a story about some other woman."

Masks.

Masks are still in use among savage nations to scare away demons.

The Best in the West
AND THE WEST THE BEST

Nor'-West Farmer
Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer
The Western Home Monthly

THE IDEAL COMBINATION FOR WESTERN CANADIAN READERS

AND
TABER FREE PRESS
ALL FOR $3.00

EACH ONE A LEADER IN ITS OWN PARTICULAR LINE

The evenings are growing long and cold. An easy chair and a paper beside the heater begin to look good. It is time to decide what papers to take; we say papers, for the time is past when the farmer is satisfied with one periodical in his home. Here is an offer that will interest you now, and meet the needs of readers of both sexes, young and old, during the long winter months when the papers have become family friends.

There is the **Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer** with the news of the world and live departments for the farmer, his wife and the young people; **The Nor'-West Farmer,** issued twice a month, the recognised farm paper of the west; **The Western Home Monthly,** full of bright stories and interesting information for every member of the family.

These three publications, including your own home paper with all the local happenings, four papers in all for $3 a year.

Find enclosed the sum of $3.00 for which send the papers mentioned below to following address or addresses:—

Weekly Press and Prairie Farmer ____________

The Nor'-West Farmer ____________

Western Home Monthly ____________

Taber Free Press ____________

Send all Orders to

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Married

"De truth," said Brother Williams, "is lak a rubber band—de mo' you stretch it de mo' it comes back ter de place whar it started fum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Daily Health Hint.

A New York scientist has discovered that wienerwursts are dangerous to one's health. Beware of the dog!—Princeton Tiger.

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Guar
$100

Eastman's Kodaks and Supplies

Alberta Drug & Stationery Co., Hough St., Taber

JUST ARRIVED

Big New Stock of

EDISON RECORDS

WESTLAKE'S

Jewellery and Stationery Store

Notice to Steam Engineers

NOTICE is hereby given that an examination will be held by Nathaniel Marshall, of Lethbridge, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta, at—

Lethbridge, Feb. 25 and 26, A.R. & I. Reading Room
Taber, March 31, Union Hotel.
Grassy Lake, March 2, Hotel.
Medicine Hat, April 4, Cosmopolitan Hotel,

at 9 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act, 1906.

Application Forms may be obtained on application to the Department or to the above named Inspector, and must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before a Certification can be granted.

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alta.,
January 25, 1910.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta at the next Session thereof beginning at Edmonton on the 10th day of February, 1910, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Alberta and Bow Island Railway Lines," with power to construct and operate the following lines of railway:—

From a point at or near Coutts in Township One, Ranges Fifteen and Sixteen, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at or near Bow Island in Township Eleven, Range Thirteen, West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point in Township Fifteen, Range Ten, West of the said Fourth Principal Meridian.

From a point at or near Bow Island in Township Eleven, Range Thirteen, thence in a northeasterly direction to the City of Calgary, with a branch line from said line of railway between Townships Twelve and Fourteen, Ranges Seventeen and Eighteen, thence in a westerly direction to a point in Township Twelve, Range Twenty-nine, all West of the said Fourth Principal Meridian in the Province of Alberta.

From a point on said line of railway between Townships Seven and Eight, Ranges Fourteen and Fifteen, to the City of Lethbridge in the said Province.

From a point on said line of railway between Townships Twelve and Fourteen, Ranges Seventeen and Eighteen, to the said City of Lethbridge, thence in a southwesterly direction to a point in Township One, Ranges Twenty-four and Twenty-six, all being West of the said Fourth Principal Meridian in the said Province of Alberta.

With power to acquire, construct and operate steam boats and ferries in connection with the said railway and to acquire, maintain, operate and dispose of plants operated by water or other power for the production of electricity, and to sell and distribute electric power, and with the other necessary or usual rights, powers and privileges.

Dated at Edmonton in the Province of Alberta this Eight day of February, 1910.

SHORT, BIGGAR, COWAN & COLLISSON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

3-36

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT, EDUCATIONAL TAX ACT, VILLAGE ACT AND THE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of The Local Improvement Act, Educational Tax Act, Village Act and The School Assessment Ordinance, a Judge of the Supreme Court has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1910, at Ten o'clock a.m., at the Court House in the City of Lethbridge, for the holding of a Court for confirmation of the Returns made under the provisions of Sections 91 of The Local Improvement Act in respect of the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:—

Local Improvement Districts Nos. 602 and 605.

And to Section 11 of The Educational Tax Act in respect of lands situated within the following area, viz:—

Townships 1 to 14 in Ranges 11 to 15, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 to 17 in Ranges 16 and 17, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 to 19 in Range 18, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 to 19 in Ranges 19 to 22, West of the 4th M.
Townspips 1 to 6 in Range 23, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 to 5 in Range 24, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 to 4 in Range 25, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 and 2, and S.½ of 3 in Ranges 26 and 27, West of the 4th M.
Townships 1 and 2 in Ranges 28 and 29, West of the 4th M.

And of Section 67 of The Village Act in respect of the following Villages, viz:—

Village of Stirling and Village of Mountain View.

And of Section 19 of The School Assessment Ordinance in respect of the following School Districts, viz:—

School Districts Nos. 458, 510, 584, 825, 1145, 1379, 1381, 1404, 1455, 1464, 1528 and 1676.

Dated at Edmonton this 5th day of February, 1910.

JNO. PERRIE,
Tax Commissioner,
Department of Public Works.

8-36

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Robert and Edward Moon left for Coal Creek on Monday.

Commercial and Municipal printing of every description at the Free Press office.

R. W. Tickess and W. G. Brittain, of Lost Lake, were visiting in town on Friday last.

W. H. Birch, of Winnifred, called at the Free Press office on Saturday and paid his subscription.

Owing to several mines closing down there has been quite an exodus of miners during the week.

D. L. Miller has just completed a residence in the north end of the town which he is now occupying.

M. J. Felland, of Minneapolis, was a business visitor to town this week and paid a visit to the editor.

The Presbyterians are to have a $3,000 church, and the work is to be commenced almost immediately.

B White will shortly build a residence on the south side of the track. A. P. Veale is the contractor.

Wanted.—Correspondents in all the country districts tributary to Taber. Stamps and stationery supplied, etc.

Hon. W. H. Cushing has resigned his position in the provincial legislature, and his resignation has been accepted.

Mr. A. Primrose journeyed to his homestead at Grassy Lake on Tuesday to bring his boy back to Taber, who is very sick at the present time.

Mr. Piche, of Lethbridge, was in town last week end, making preliminary arrangements for building a business block 75 x75, next to Hills' hardware store.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to obtain necessary information etc. re building a hospital, met in the town hall on Friday evening.

Wanted to buy of owner, farm land within driving distance of Taber. State lowest cash price and give full description. J. L. Allen, Topeka, Kansas.

On Tuesday next the local masons are holding their regular meeting and are expecting a visit from 40 or 50 members of the Lethbridge lodge. An invitation is extended to visitors.

Dr. W. H. Lang, of Vancouver, B.C., while here sold a lot to Smith and Wood on Hough St., next to the lot they already own, and will build an up-to-date store on it this summer.

Excavations are being made on the lot between the Bank of Hamilton and the Free Press office, for a building to be occupied as a furniture store by Messrs. Henderson and Ross.

The people of Gleichen are making strenuous efforts to get the location of the Agricultural College their way. And the local member (Riley) has threatened to resign if not successful. Other "brave" members are making similar threats.

A number of new subscriptions to the Free Press have lately arrived from the United States. Here is a good opportunity for those land men who claim that their business is chiefly done in the States, to advertise in the Free Press and show they are alive and ready to do business.

Among the latest arrivals in town are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nelson, late of Madison, Wisconsin, Iowa. Mr. Nelson has taken an office over the Alberta Drug Store for the practise of dentistry, his office hours being from 9 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Mr. Nelson is of a genial disposition, and those needing his services will find themselves well satisfied with treatment they receive at his hands. We heartily welcome Mr. and Mrs. Nelson to our town and trust that their stay with us may prove to be all they desire.

Subscribe to the Free Press.

W. W. Douglas has been spending a few days up in the mountains.

Ed. Wildman moved into his new residence on C Street yesterday.

If you have anything for sale try a want ad. in the Free Press. It will bring results.

M. L. O'Hara, of Medicine Hat, was in town on Wednesday visiting with C. E. Brougham.

E. B. Tainter has money to loan on improved farms at 8 per cent interest. No life insurance in connection. 35-4

A 15 round boxing contest between Jack Clark and Joe Reid held in the Palm Theatre on Saturday night at the close of the moving picture shows, resulted in a draw.

We own and have for sale at right prices more than 30 sections of choice land lying to the southeast of Taber and south of Grassy Lake. Always in the market for good wholesale tracts from owners. Write **ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LAND SYNDICATE**, head office, Minneapolis, or call main field office, 2nd Floor, Alberta Block, Lethbridge.

C. H. Brunton, of the Lone Star district, was in town on Saturday and paid the Free Press a call. Mr. Brunton speaks enthusiastically of his district and expects great things for it in the future. We are always glad to welcome any of our farmer friends at the Free Press office, and to insert any items of interest. Ernest Greenfield, of the same district, was also visiting in town.

The literary society meets next Monday, Feb. 21st, in the Presbyterian church, at 8 p.m. The subject for debate is "Resolved that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland." The affirmative will be taken by Messrs. J. H. Prowse and K. L. Jardine, and the negative by S. Ervine and W. C. Ashby. An interesting time may be expected and a cordial invitation is given to all to be present.

The catalogue of the auction sale and show of bulls to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary on April 5th and 6th can now be had from the secretary at Calgary on application. It contains the pedigrees of 121 bulls representing the following breeds: Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Ayrshires. This sale is held in conjunction with the Provincial Horse Show and Fat Stock Show, April 5th to 8th.

◆

Lone Star Notes

(From our own Correspondent)

Mrs. Bryan is slowly improving under the care of Dr. Woodcock, of Sundial.

John Reason has returned from Taber where he has been putting up ice this winter.

The new store in 12-17 is all right. Bright clerks and clean house is what we find there.

Tony Grote and Mr. Lozell went to Nanton last week to look for horses.

W. J. Arrowsmith is looking for horses this fine weather.

Al. Griffin went to Lethbridge this week.

Mrs. J. B. Hursh is again on the homestead.

Arthur De Groat moved his house to the well, as he could not move the well. Jud Sowell did the "heavy looking on."

Several of the farmers in this district have been discing and if the fine weather continues will be seeding shortly.

N. W. Darrow sold his oxen to Kinsel Bros.

M. M. Waddle is on his homestead but will leave for North Dakota about April 1 to pick up and ship up. Too much snow there now.

Masquerade Ball

A large number turned out at the Masquerade Ball given at the Taber Opera House on Friday night. The Sundal Orchestra provided the music which was well rendered and was certainly most appreciated not only by the dancers but by the spectators also, and we have heard some very complimentary things said in praise of the orchestra. This orchestra is in great demand whenever any entertainment of local interest is given.

Four prizes were offered during the evening, viz:—two for the best dressed, and two for the most comical costumes. It was expected that those who wore costumes would naturally try to act the part they were supposed to represent, but several failed in this respect. The two prizes for the best dressed persons went to A. J. Wood, who was dressed as a Mexican Cowboy, and Maretta VanOrman, as Red Wing. Both of these characters were well presented, especially that of Red Wing by Miss VanOrman, who drew forth much admiration. The prizes for the most comical costumes went to C. Bigelow, as the Crazy Dutchman, and Miss Edna Myers, dressed as a Spanish dancer. Among those worthy of special mention were Thursa Layton, as a Colored Swell; Rod Whitbeck, as a Scotch Laddie; and J. C. Hobbs, as The Man Behind. The following are the names and characters of some in costume:

Scotch Laddie—Rod. Whitbeck.
Uncle Josh—J. W. Russell.
Crazy Dutchman—C. Bigelow.
Stars and Stripes—Hattie Collett.
Yellow Coon—Roy Lee.
Spanish Dancer—Edna Myers.
Huntress—Jessie White.
Lord Chesterfield—Nora Collett.
Cinderella—Honney Love.
The Man Behind—J. C. Hobbs.
Bonnie Prince Charlie—C. A. Hodgson.
A French Prince—Hugh Macdonald.
Clown—Hugh Bray.
Folly—Iris Hobbs.
Happy Hooligan—John Valgardson.
Gascon—Joe Barton.
Mexican Bullfighter—F. Fisher.
Joan of Arc—Anna Anderson.
Red Wing—Maretta VanOrman.
Prairie Belle—Rella Love.
Queen of Fate—Maggie White.
French Gladiator—Sebert Wing.
Mexican Cowboy—A. J. Wood.
Uncle Andrew—George Russell.
Hiawatha—Jack Seager.
Nigger Preacher—A. S. Love.
Oh! You Kid—F. E. Hanson.
Fire Department Chief—S. R. Johnson.
French Valet—A. J. Hallquist.
Clown—Arthur Lee.
Clown—R. Barton.
Colored Swell—Thursa Layton.

Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning, and many who were not in costume joined in with the dancing also. Most of the costumes were obtained from R Neudig, of Lethbridge.

THE FREE PRESS FOR UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINTING

The Churches

ANGLICAN

ST. THEODORE'S CHURCH.—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sunday in each month and 8.30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

L.D.S.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Sunday School at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m. Yo[illegible] Ladies' Mutual Improvement A[illegible]

NO PERSON IS IMMUNE

PRACTICAL JOKERS GET HIGH AND LOW ALIKE.

Humorous-Minded Individual Once Played a Joke on the Kaiser and a Deputation—An Impudent Libel on Princess Louise—Archduke Salvator Victim of a Cruel Hoax—How Prince Ferdinand Was Fooled.

The "Zeppelin telegram" is not the first hoax which jokers have played upon the Kaiser.

A few years ago a paragraph appeared in a Berlin daily stating that Prince Henry, who had just returned from his visit to the United States, had brought home, as a present to his brother, a number of plants of a new variety of crimson carnation. "As everyone knows," the paragraph concluded, "the red carnation is his Imperial Majesty's favorite flower."

On the day after the publication of this news the Kaiser was due at Aix-la-Chapelle. A member of the Town Council suggested that everyone in the town should wear a buttonhole of the Kaiser's favorite flower.

The suggestion was at once acted on. The frock-coated members of the deputation which waited next morning on the platform each wore proudly a buttonhole of the deepest crimson.

The poor fellows could not conceive why the Kaiser's demeanor was so freezing. He dismissed them with a few words, got into his carriage, and drove off.

At the Town Hall was another deputation, similarly decorated. Then his Majesty's wrath exploded. "What is the meaning of this insult?" he demanded. Someone explained, and then one of the Kaiser's attendants took the mayor aside. "My dear sir," he said, "surely you know that the red carnation is the emblem of the Social Democrats, and, of all flowers, the one which his Majesty chiefly detests!"

As impudent a hoax as ever was heard of was perpetrated in 1904 upon a Belgian paper. A letter, purporting to be in the handwriting and above the signature of Princess Louise of Coburg, was received by the editor, who very foolishly published it without first assuring himself as to its genuineness.

This letter gave a long catalogue of the wrongs of Princess Louise and of her sisters, and constituted a most brutal attack upon her father, the King of the Belgians.

The letter was at once copied by a number of other papers. Naturally, it gave great pain to the Princess herself, and the only wonder is that a prosecution for libel was not the immediate result.

Five years ago a young American woman who was staying in Copenhagen made a bet with a friend that she would propose to the King of Denmark.

His late Majesty was accustomed to devote one morning a week to the reception of anyone who desired to present any kind of petition to him, and it was on one of these occasions that the American found her way to the Royal residence.

"What can I do for you, madam?" asked the King.

"Your Majesty, I desired to ask you if you would like to marry me?" was the reply.

The King merely smiled.

"I am afraid I am a little too old," he said. And at the same moment he beckoned to one of the officials to conduct the lady to the door. He had put her down as a harmless lunatic.

A joke of rather a rough order was played upon the first cousin of the Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Salvator. Two or three years ago the duke, who is very fond of traveling, was in Paris. He was passing the Bourse—the Parisian equivalent of our Stock Exchange—when his companion, a larky young French count, suggested that he might like to look inside.

"If you walk straight in," he said, "no one will notice you. They will take you for a stock broker."

The duke took him at his word, but, of course, he was no sooner inside than he was at once recognized as a sightseer. His silk hat was instantly spirited away, and he was at once surrounded by a mob of dealers with notebooks, shouting fabulous offers to buy or sell stock.

The duke had a desperate struggle to reach the front lobby, and when at last he got there, hatless and breathless, he found that some genial soul had pinned a long price-list to the tails of his coat.

It is not likely that any reigning sovereign ever got a more unpleasant scare than did Ferdinand of Bulgaria some five years ago. His private secretary, a young baron, was away in Austria on a vacation, when a letter arrived for his Royal master, announcing that he did not propose to return, and that he would be glad of the sum of $200,000. Otherwise, he wrote, he would be compelled to sell a number of secret documents which he had taken away with him.

Instantly Prince Ferdinand despatched a couple of secret service envoys in chase of his missing secretary, whom they ran to ground peacefully shooting on his own estate. Further investigation proved the missive to be nothing but a hoax.

Russians Like Perfumery.

The Russians are very good and lucrative customers to the makers of perfumery, for it flows like water as a spray in their apartments and in the little ornamental fountains that decorate their drawing-rooms and state apartments, among the utmost [illegible]xury that prevails in rare flowers [illegible] plants, especially in St. Peters[illegible] during the long winter season.

[illegible]n Veteran of 105.

[illegible]n named John Burke, [illegible] the Crimea, died re[illegible]adoc, Eng. He was [illegible]re a scar on the wrist [illegible] sword thrust. Up to [illegible]tained all his facul[illegible] to Portmadoc and [illegible]f two miles, in no

QUEER HOSPITALITY.

A Curious Experience In the Wilds of Arabia.

Of the curious ideas of hospitality held by some of the natives of that wild country lying between Bagdad and Damascus two travelers, Captain Butler and Captain Aylmer, tell in the Geographical Magazine: "We found Feysul ibn Rashid (a minor ruler of Arabia) sitting in a low room, the roof of which was supported by wooden pillars. All round the sides of the room were spread carpets, on which sat his viziers and members of his court. He is a man of thirty-three years, with a dark, pointed beard, good, regular features, but eyes that are cold and cruel, and he has a nervous, fidgety manner and was all the time arranging his abba (cloak) and combing and curling his mustache and beard and admiring himself in a small, cheap looking-glass that hung just behind him. Above his head on the wall hung his silver mounted walking stick and a sword, the sheath of which was also covered in silver. He was very richly dressed.

"On our arrival at the house placed at our disposal we congratulated ourselves on our good fortune in having such a cordial welcome, but we were speedily disillusioned. We had not been there more than five minutes when Feysul's head slave, a richly dressed personage called Dahm, came to tell us that the emir would not take our camels or our money as he had plenty of both, but that he would like things of European make or of interest that we happened to have. This was only too true and during our five days' stay there there was a continual procession of slaves and hangers on from the castle demanding things for the emir and his viziers and favorites and demanding them in such a way that it was impossible for us to refuse. At last we had practically nothing of any value left, having been fleeced of watches, revolver, compasses, various clothes and other articles of our kit.

"Apart from this system of more or less polite robbery we were well treated by the emir and had our food sent us from the castle by him. About three or four times a day we had a royal command from him and used to go up to the castle and drink many cups of coffee and excellent sweet tea with him and talk about his country and Europe. He was always very genial on these occasions, and I honestly think he considered he was treating us very well in not taking all we had and turning us adrift to die in the desert."

RHEUMATISM.

One Course of Treatment For the Cure of the Disease.

To cure rheumatism it is necessary to rid the system of the excess of uric acid, and to do this a proper diet is even more important than the use of drugs, though in very severe cases the latter are not to be despised in conjunction with the dieting that is absolutely essential.

The Massachusetts General hospital of Boston allows the following diet for its rheumatic patients: Graham or brown bread, white bread (limited to one-half slice daily), corn, rice, milk, eggs, flour, puddings, crackers, beans, peas, all kinds of vegetables, except potatoes, tomatoes and asparagus, rhubarb, fresh fish, butter, cheese, buttermilk, cream, alkaline waters and toast. Avoid red meats, starch or potatoes, white bread and sugars.

The sensible use of water both internally and externally plays a large part in the prevention or cure of rheumatism. One or two glasses, either hot or cold, taken before breakfast every morning is excellent to start the organs of digestion for the day, and at least one glass should be taken between meals. Often the plain water will be enough to move a slightly constipated person, but if not a mild medicated water may be taken instead. It is very essential to keep the bowels open in cases of rheumatism.

Uric acid in the system is a poison, and it must not be forgotten that poisonous waste matter is also eliminated through the skin. The pores of the skin must be kept freely open and not allowed to become clogged if we hope to obtain the best results with rheumatic cases. A hot bath at bedtime is often very helpful.—Delineator.

Maddening Snuff.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff taking is determined on the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time. Those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

Plenty to Do Them.

"Remember that you can't do everything with money."

"Oh, I know that. But the things you can't do with money are being done by so many other people that there's no reason why one should want to do them."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sightseeing.

"How did you manage to see everything in Rome inside of two days?"

"Well, you see, we got up early, my wife went to the shops, my daughter to the picture galleries, and I took in the restaurants. In the evening we compared notes."—Fliegende Blatter.

Contradictory.

"There is safety in numbers," quoted the wise guy.

"Yes, until you discover that too many cooks spoil the broth," added the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

No trouble with Sunlight Soap. Just follow the directions on the wrapper and Sunlight does the rest. Costs little—goes far—never injures hands or clothes.

Not Interested

Crusty—I'm bored; that's all.

Borem—Don't you feel well?

Crusty (who has been yawning at Borem's jokes)—I feel like a well, and artesian well.

Borem—I don't follow you.

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for Bath or Toilet. For washing underclothing it is unequalled. Cleanses and purifies. tf

Clubman (in cafe)—Waiter, do you know what water is?

Waiter—Savin' yer prisince, but ye're the third gintleman this day that's shown his ignorance of that same biverage.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

She—"History repeats itself, you know."

He—"Not always. You never heard of a man eloping more than once, did you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try it in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Tho' dumpy girls are not the sort
Who most bewitchingly enthrall,
'Tis better to have loved a short
Than never to have loved at all.

FARMERS' ALMANAC—FREE

See advertisement of the Na-Dru-Co. almanac in this issue and write to-day for a copy of this book of valuable information.

"What do you think? Mrs. Zizzel, who never goes to church, has won the first prize in the chuch lottery!"—Mergendorfer Blatter.

HAIR GROWTH AND BEAUTY

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promite the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment are usually effective when all else fails. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura, or will be sent free on application to the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, U.S.A. In the treatment of eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafiings, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated and inflamed mucous surfaces and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, these pure, sweet and gentle emollients are absolutely indispensable.

"That is quite a remarkable Rembrandt," said the connoisseur. "Sir!" rejoined Mrs. Cumrox. "Yes, Rembrandt, you know, the great painter." "Oh! I thought you said 'remnant.'"

As a Beautifier of the Skin Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment holds a unique position. It does not clog the pores as do unsanitary powders but positively promotes a healthful action of the skin and thereby makes it clear, soft, smooth and velvety.

It soothes irritation and inflammation, cures chafing, pimples and blackheads, and all kinds of skin eruptions, including the worst cases of eczema and salt rheum.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

Stops itching promptly and heals the skin quickly. It is antiseptic and therefore of utmost value in preventing blood poisoning when applied to scalds, sores and wounds.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has a world wide reputation as a cure for itching skin diseases. Imitations and substitutes will only disappoint you. 60c. a box at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR.

Reginald Geary Set Out to Be Chief Executive Many Years Ago.

The success of Mr. Geary in the recent Toronto mayoralty contest is the victory of a young man who has steadily set his face toward a certain goal with a calm confidence that few individuals possess. Some years ago when he first decided to make politics his profession—and it is worth remembering that politics with the right man can be a clean, decent, and honorable profession—a friend who had been at Upper Canada College with him met him on the street and said:

"I see you are running for alderman."

"Yes," said Geary.

"Why should a man like you bother with municipal politics?" said his friend, who had some disdain for the average alderman.

"Oh! I like it," said Geary. "And I'm going to boss the whole job some day," he added.

The friend went away smiling to himself at the assurance of young "Reggie" Geary. That was only about six years ago, and to-day he is mayor of Toronto. If he keeps clear of serious mistakes—there seems to be no doubt that he will do so—and preserves his health and strength, he will be a permanent figure in the public life of that city and afterward of the province.

Mr. Geary is not quite so young as he looks, but the attitude of some people toward him until quite recently recalls a little conversation that occurred nearly twenty years ago. One day in the late autumn, Mr. John Shaw, M.P.P., then an alderman and chairman of the executive committee, the most powerful post in the council as formerly constituted, met Mr. Stewart Lyon, at that time municipal reporter of The Toronto Globe. The scene was the corridor of the old City Hall on Front street.

"Well, Lyon," said Mr. Shaw, "I see that the young comedian of the city council is talking of running for mayor."

"Yes," said Mr. Lyon, "and the young comedian will probably be elected!"

"Nonsense," laughed Mr. Shaw, and went his way.

The "young comedian" ran and was elected. His name was R. J. Fleming. As a matter of fact the outcry against the youth of a candidate sometimes works, and sometimes miscarries. It has been used to railroad many an old jellyfish into an executive office for which he was wholly unfitted. Most of the incompetent and do-nothing mayors and members of Parliament—the political lobsters, so to speak—are highly respected citizens who are irreproachable on moral grounds but hopelessly at sea when dealing with a question which requires any mental grasp. This year the electorate was fortunate in having two candidates whose intelligence it could respect, to chose from—a condition by no means so frequent as it should be.

Record Niagara Camp.

When "reveille" sounds in camp at Niagara on the lake next summer, it will rouse from their slumbers some 10,000 citizen soldiers, for the Dominion Government are planning to make this year's camp one of the largest in the annals of the Canadian militia.

Last year, owing to the extra expenditure incurred during the Quebec tercentenary, the Militia Department adopted a cheese-paring policy, and the strength of the various units suffered in consequence. This year, however, the authorities are going to the opposite extreme, and in the mobilization of 10,000 troops they are probably creating a new record.

It is stated that the whole of the western district command will be under arms at Niagara, which means that the cavalry alone will be represented by six regiments; the Governor-General's Bodyguard, 1st Hussars, 2nd Dragoons, 9th Mississauga Horse, and the two newly-raised corps, the 24th "Greys" Horse and the 25th Brant.

While not yet decided whether all the infantry brigades in the western command will be called upon, it is extremely probable that the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 15th and 16th will be mobilized. This leaves the 1st and 19th Brigades of London and Guelph, all of whom will likely be requisitioned.

Brigadiers, in particular, will welcome this program, for in place of the skeleton commands, which they have generally been called upon to handle, they will now have the direction of brigades, worthy of the name.

Last summer the total strength of the camp was 3,260 of all ranks, which means that nearly 7,000 additional troops will take part in the Niagara drills and manoeuvres of 1910.

An Artist In Butter.

Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C., K.C.B., tells an amusing Thackeray story. He says: "Thackeray perfectly abominated anything in the nature of flattery. I was with Thackeray one night when a man came up, and for five minutes administered to the great novelist the most fulsome flattery. When the man had gone I said to Thackeray, 'Who is that?' Thackeray replied, 'He calls himself an artist, but I think he paints as much in butter as he does in oils'."

Protect Trade Routes.

In undertaking to build cruisers Canada is not only planning with a view to her own future, but is providing for the protection of the trade routes left unguarded by the Dreadnoughts, so that Great Britain may not be taken by famine in time of stress. Could there be a service of more vital importance to the Empire?—Daily Phoenix, Saskatoon.

Within and Without

The death of one of the la[illegible]ing Fenian raiders rem[illegible] Canada is interested in[illegible] bed-maintained within an[illegible]e the Empire as much as [illegible]and a strength.—Daily Phoe[illegible]mmo- room includ- imple-

Praise

Poet—Did she t[illegible] good? Friend—She [illegible]r didn't believe you w[illegible]rite, pas-

Refused to Answer

A colored woman in an American city presented herself the other day in an Equal Suffrage state at the place of registration to qualify for the casting of her vote at the next municipal election.

"With what political party do you affiliate?" inquired the clerk of the unaccustomed applicant, using the prescribed formula.

The dusky "lady" blushed, all coyness and confusion. "Is I 'bleeged to answer that there question?"

"Certainly; the law requires it."

"Then," retreating in dismay, "I don't believe I'll vote, case I'd hate to have to mention the party's name. He's one of the nicest gent'muns in town."

PILES CURED IN 6 to 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Little Lawrence jealously guarded his baby brother, and when a lady visitor asked how much he thought his mother would take for him, "Oh, ever so much—about a hundred dollars."

"Well," she said, "I am able to give that much."

He reflected a moment; then, seized with a sudden inspiration, he replied, "But she wouldn't like to break the set."

DELICATE LITTLE BABIES

Every delicate baby starts life with a serious handicap. Even a trivial illness may end fatally and the mother is kept in a state of constant dread. Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make sickly babies well and strong. They give mothers a feeling of security as through their use she sees her delicate child developing healthily. Mrs. Theodore Mordon, Bala, Ont., says: "I can say with confidence that Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life. I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest until we started using the Tablets, but they have made him a strong, healthy child." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Said a lady to Sir Arthur W. Pinero: "I understand a certain comedian was the kindest of fellows—a man who wrote to his wife every mail."

"Yes," said a well-known actress. "he writes a lot of flummery about agony of absence, but he has never remitted a cent. Do you call that kindness?"

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

I have resolved to be courteous at all times to women, and if when I have risen in a car to give my seat to a lady she fails to thank me for it, I have determined not to scowl upon her, but to life my hat with courtesy and to beg her not to mention it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Mistress—Did you have company last night, Mary?"

Mary—"Only my Aunt Maria, mum."

Mistress—"When you see her again, will you tell her that she left her tobacco pounch on the piano?"—Illustrated Bits.

The Chancellor's Repartee

Mr. Lloyd-George is famous, of course, for his brilliant repartee and biting sarcasm. "I am here—" he remarked once at a political meeting, but before he had time to finish the sentence, a noisy interrupter had chimed in, "And so am I."

But the retort was as quick as it was overwhelming. "Yes—but you are not all there"

"What do our opponents really want?" he inquired in a recent speech. In the momentary pause that followed the question there came a voice husky from the effects of alcohol. "What I want is a change of government."

"No, no," was the ready reply "what you really want is a change of drink."

FOOD FOR A YEAR

Meat	300 lbs.
Milk	240 qts.
Butter	100 lbs.
Eggs	27 doz.
Vegetables	500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for a man for a year.

But some people eat and eat and grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. A large size bottle of

Scott's Emulsion

[illegible] in nourishing proper-

truth. [illegible] Williams.

[illegible]lak a rubber band—de mo' you stretch it de mo' it comes back ter de place whar it started fum."—Atlanta Constitution.

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Guar
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Daily Health Hint.

A New York scientist has discovered that wienerwursts are dangerous to one's health. Beware of the dog!—Princeton Tiger.

Best for Children

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Gives instant relief when little throats are irritated and sore. Contains no opiates and is as pleasant to take as it is effective.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

France and America

In France they have an expressive phrase, "liquid money." It means that part of the family income which is used for the necessities and luxuries of life. It is quite apart from and kept apart from the more serious, substantial part of the income, which is the saved part. In America the entire income is "liquid," and the man who attempts to make part of it solid is called a "tight wad." A "tight wad" is really a man who creates a principal, a capital, in other words, and he is the living example of what every private business must be and of how a country's resources should be handled.

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

The proud parents of two little boys and their four-year-old sister are anxious that the children should have means of knowing when they have grown up how smart they were in their nursery days and with this in view the children have sung, "spoke pieces" and held conversations before a talking machine. The records have been placed where they will not be injured, and the parents think that some day the children will value them highly. With the records there are descriptions of the children as they appeared to the father and mother, and a photograph of each.

VALUABLE ITEM FOR MEN

Health and strength hitherto unknown will be felt surging in rich red blood through the arteries and veins and life's greatest ambitions may be realized as never before, if the following special treatment is followed by those men, and women, too, who are stricken with that most dreaded of all afflictions, nervous exhaustion, accompanied with such symptoms as extreme nervousness, insomnia, cold extremities, melancholia, headaches, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney trouble, dreadful dreams of direful disasters, timidity in venturing and a general inability to act naturally at all times as other people do. Lack of poise and equilibrium in men is a constant source of embarrassment even when the public least suspects it. For the benefit of those who want a restoration to full, bounding health and all the happiness accompanying it, the following home treatment is given. It contains no opiates or habit forming drugs whatever. Mix it at home and no one will be the wiser as to your affliction.

The treatment is simple, thorough and correct. Leading druggists supply the main tinctures, extracts and essences in one-ounce bottles, ready to mix. Get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound, mix with one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and stand two hours. Add one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not Cardamom). Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at bedtime.

The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

In the course of a reading lesson, a master received a very smart answer from one of his pupils, though possibly the wit was unconscious.

In the piece to be read occurred the passage: "The majority of the rivers in Russia are sluggish in their course."

"What is meant by a river being sluggish?"

"Wh, sir," answered the boy. "It means that it likes to stick to its bed."

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Little Trick of Jones

"Is Mr. Jones in?" asked the lady.

"No," replied the manager, "he is not here, and he won't be back this afternoon."

"Isn't that his hat on the peg?"

"Yes; that's how I know he won't be back. He has taken mine."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Browning—"I hear you are engaged to that young widow who is visiting relatives here. Is it true?

Greening—Yes.

Browning—How did you discover that she was the one woman in the world for an old bachelor like you?

Greening—Why, she—er—told me so.

New Style Obituary

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, lamenting at a dinner in New York, the frequency of American divorce, said with a smile:

"I shan't be surprised if the divorce movement keeps on, to see in the papers a new style of obituary:

"'Peter H. Harris, the well known broker, lost his wife last Wednesday by divorce. No flowers.'"

The Lady—Your little boy does look queer. D'yer think there's anything wrong with 'im physically?

Her Friend—Physically, indeed! No, I'm sure there ain't. 'E 'asn't 'ad a drop o' physic in 'is life.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

In Dr. Moule animals of all sorts have a staunch friend. In connection with this the bishop tells a good story of an occasion when he examined a Sunday school class. He chanced to ask one of his small pupils why it was wrong to cut off dogs' tails.

The child replied that it was cruel because of the text on the Bible.

"What text, my dear?" asked the puzzled bishop.

For a moment the little girl was silent, and then she replied: "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

WORTH KNOWING.

Simple Remedy That Any One Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whiskey. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

Landlady (answering a request for butter in place of dipping)—Change of diet, indeed, a monument of strength like you. Nonsense!

Boarder—But, my dear madam, constant dripping wears away a stone.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day.

A little boy was killed on a viaduct in a certain Texas city. A father was trying to describe him to his little son. The child tried to recall the dead child, and, failing, said sorrowfully to his parent, "I wish it had been Patty O'Hagan—I know him."

A Revelation in Tea Goodness

"SALADA"
TEA
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7 A

is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities.

— Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

THE RIGHT WAY

In all cases of
DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.
of all horses, broodmares, colts, stallions, is to

"SPOHN THEM"

on their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it. 50c and $1.00; $5.50 and $11.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists and harness dealers.

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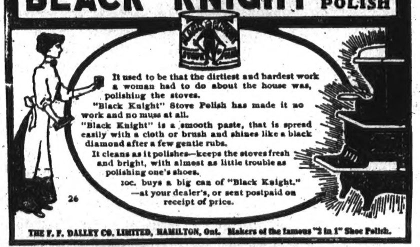
BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH



It used to be that the dirtiest and hardest work a woman had to do about the house was, polishing the stoves.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish has made it no work and no muss at all.

"Black Knight" is a smooth paste, that is spread easily with a cloth or brush and shines like a black diamond after a few gentle rubs.

It cleans as it polishes—keeps the stoves fresh and bright, with almost as little trouble as polishing one's shoes.

10c. buys a big can of "Black Knight." —at your dealer's, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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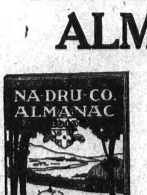
THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

NA-DRU-CO ALMANAC



NA-DRU-CO. ALMANAC
Published by National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

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"Na-Dru-Co" Almanac for 1910 is the handsomest and most useful book of its kind ever distributed to the Canadian farmer and his wife.

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Calculations are made for your district.

In order to familiarize everyone with the name "Na-Dru-Co", we have inaugurated a novel word contest in which we will present cash prizes amounting to $200, to the winners. Full particulars in the Almanac.

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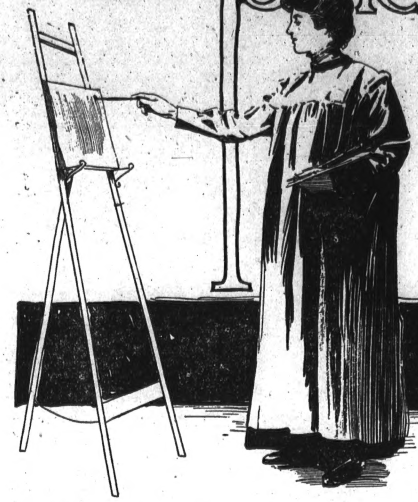
The PRACTICAL GIRL and her FADS



A CERTAIN old-fashioned dictionary defines an apron as "a half girdle or garment covering the front of the person, used for workmen and others for the purpose of cleanliness," which definition is about as lucidly enlightening as many another prepared by learned encyclopaedists.

Had a reader whose lot it had been never to see an apron chanced on that paragraph he would have small conception of the wonderful evolution of the modern apron. One idea he might, perhaps, gain—its mission in life to afford cleanliness to the workman.

Strange to say, this view of the subject rarely presents itself to the workman himself—unless perhaps he is at some distinctly dirt-producing occupation. As for the working woman, she is beginning to awaken to the fact that if she is to be always fresh and dainty, an apron for the office as well as at home is simply indispensable.

APRONS FOR MANY USES

Time was when many a woman looked on an apron as a badge of servitude; the sign of menial occupation that must be rigorously concealed; but we have changed all that. Nowadays there are aprons for every purpose under the sun, where home use is considered. There are aprons of lawn, swiss, organdie and silk; aprons with bows, frills and ruffles; aprons for knitting and sewing, for serving afternoon tea or manipulating a chafing dish; homely, comfortable gingham aprons for wear in the kitchen and others rather more ornate, but still strictly utilitarian, that play an important part in studio or workroom.

The homekeeping woman needs little initiation into the apron-wearing fad. The practical girl is very apt to include in her wardrobe half a dozen different kinds of aprons, for as many different purposes. Frequently she makes them herself out of delicately colored muslins or handkerchief linens, with trimmings of cluny, valenciennes or torchon; with accordion-pleated or plain ruffles of the material; makes them with bibs of every variety or without any at all; with shoulder ruffles and revers, with straps or plain buttoned bands, with long sash ends or little butterfly bows.

In fact, there is no limit to the dainty, frilly aprons a clever needlewoman can make for herself at very little cost. A yard or two of flowered muslin left from a summer gown will work up into the prettiest possible little apron, with a rounded front reaching half-way down the gown and square bib pointed at the upper edge and trimmed with bias bands that cross at the point and run over each shoulder to meet the waistband at the back. If preferred, these bands may be widened over the shoulders into revers that may be simply finished with machine stitching or edged with a narrow knife-pleating or a ruffle of lace. Such an apron will prove very useful for dusting and other light housework, or even for sewing.

GINGHAM FOR SERVICE

No apron proves more serviceable to the practical girl than a long, straight one of pretty checked gingham, built on the lines of a child's pinafore. With an apron or two of this kind she is ready for any emergency, even if she is compelled to do her own housework. It will so completely cover a gown as to afford absolute protection, even if she finds it necessary to wash dishes in a reception dress of delicate hue. In this era of domestic difficulties and a somewhat unsolvable servant problem, such an apron is absolutely indispensable to every housewife.

Patterns for such cooking aprons are easily procured, but should one wish to dispense with a pattern it can be easily made from two lengths of gingham long enough to reach to the bottom of one's dress, and allow a two-inch hem, with enough more material to make the sleeves. Five yards of gingham will make one apron for a woman of medium height.

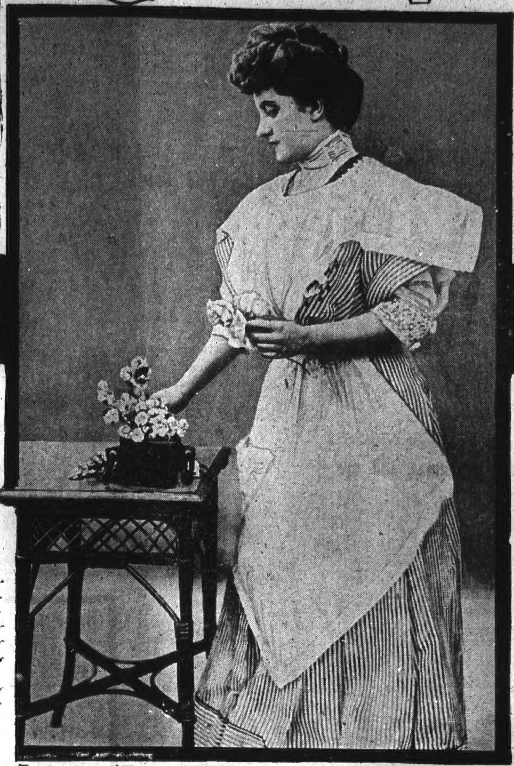
The front is formed of one breadth, while one other is gored to make the two backs. As gingham is reversible, this gives a full breadth at the bottom, tapering to twelve inches at the top. Two four-inch gores are added to the front seams at the bottom to give fulness.

The armholes are made very large, so the apron may be easily slipped on and off without crushing the most delicate waist underneath. The sleeves are of the old-fashioned bishop shape, gathered into an inch-wide band at the wrist. This fastens with a button and buttonhole.

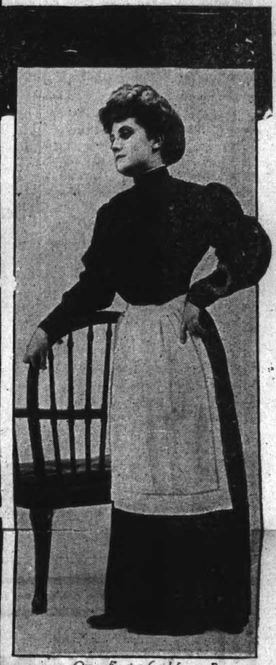
The fulness at the neckband front and back is gathered into a narrow band large enough to drop below the collar line. This also is buttoned. The shoulder seams are two and a half inches deep. Finish the seams in flat fells, bind the armholes and hem the bottom. The backs have the selvages turned back on each side for three-quarters of an inch and gathered into the collar band, but not stitched to the length of the apron. This gives greater width.

These gingham aprons are very pretty made of blue and white or pink and white checked gingham of a fine quality. Sometimes the neck is cut a little square. If a touch of trimming is wished, the neck and wristbands may be briar-stitched, or they may even be of a plain dark color to match the deepest tone of the check. This, however, scarcely proves serviceable, as it is difficult to find any material that stands frequent washings as well as a really good checked gingham.

Such an apron, besides being practical, is usually surprisingly becoming.

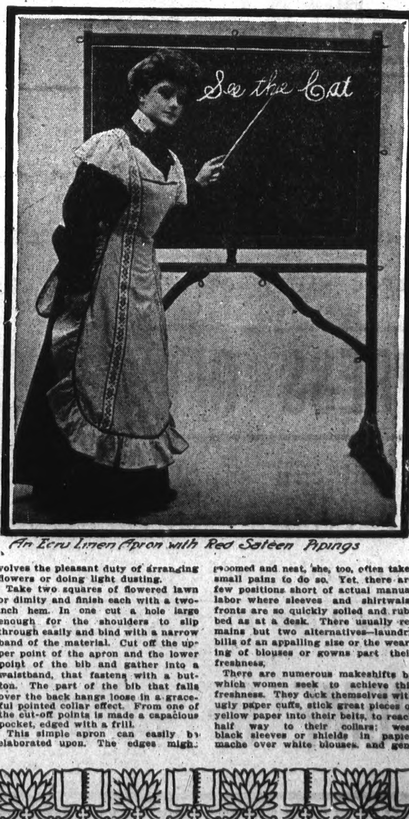


Two Squares of Flowered Organdy Made this Apron

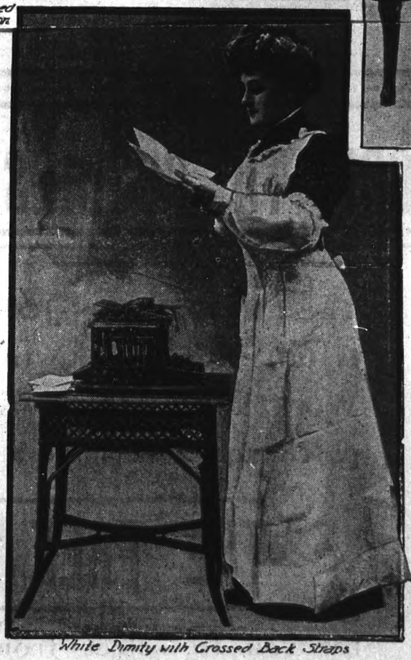


One End of a Worn Bureau Scarf May be Utilized

Marked by absolute simplicity, yet essentially dainty, is a little apron that may be worn about the house by the practical girl on whom devolves the pleasant duty of arranging flowers or doing light dusting.



An Ecru Linen Apron with Red Sateen Pipings



White Dimity with Crossed Back Straps

Take two squares of flowered lawn or dimity and finish each with a two-inch hem. In one cut a hole large enough for the shoulders to slip through easily and bind with a narrow band of the material. Cut off the upper point of the apron and the lower point of the bib and gather into a waistband, that fastens with a button. The part of the bib that falls over the back hangs loose in a graceful pointed collar effect. From one of the cut-off points is made a capacious pocket, edged with a frill.

This simple apron can easily be elaborated upon. The edges might be lace, or even ruffle, trimmed, and a frill of lace can be run around the neck. If made up in heavier materials, the hem may be briar-stitched all around. Or it would be very pretty with a colored hem stitched on to a white or ecru centre.

The woman or girl who works in an office all day, strange to say, has not yet fully learned the possibilities of the apron. Though she has special need to keep herself always well groomed and neat, she, too, often takes small pains to do so. Yet there are few positions short of actual manual labor where sleeves and shirtwaist fronts are so quickly soiled and rubbed as at a desk. There usually remains but two alternatives—laundry bills of an appalling size or the wearing of blouses or gowns part their freshness.

There are numerous makeshifts by which women seek to achieve this freshness. They deck themselves with ugly paper cuffs, stick great pieces of yellow paper into their belts, to reach half way to their collars; wear black sleeves or shields in papier mache over white blouses, and generally detruct from their appearance. But somehow they rarely think of wearing aprons, or, if they do, choose those that are hopelessly unattractive.

There is really no reason for this apronless state of the office girl, since there are many charming models she could copy at little cost; aprons so femininely dainty and attractive, yet practical, that employers, seeing them, will think, "How sensible!"

Nothing could be prettier for a practical working woman's apron than the one worn by the teacher at her blackboard. It is a charming combination of ecru linen piped in red sateen, [illegible] shoulder ruffles of ecru embroid[illegible] ing hidden under the bands. It is edged with a 4½-inch ruffle, sloped to ¾ of an inch at the waist line. This ruffle has an eighth of an inch piping of the sateen, and is headed by a band of the same ¾ of an inch deep. A similar band runs across the bib just above the bust line.

The banding used on this apron is of cotton in an Oriental design in red and blue on a white ground. It can be bought for from 15 to 60 cents a yard, and is piped on each side in the red sateen. The bands run directly over the shoulders and come down in rounding points over a belt of the banding. The [illegible]elt is sewed to the apron at one side [illegible]d buttons at the other. Long ties [illegible]nded ends, piped for their [illegible]th with satee , are sewed [illegible] to tie in . loose bow [illegible] the banding seems ex[illegible]ning may be made by the practical girl with a cross-stitch pattern worked in colors on scrim.

This apron is equally pretty made up in white linen, trimmed with a blue banding, a white embroidery ruffle and piped with blue sateen. The sateen should have the color set in salt water or sugar of lead before using.

A work apron that the practical girl is sure to find useful for her office may be made on the simple lines of the white apron worn by the stenographer. It is of checked dimity, with a tiny frill of lace around the neck. It has a rather narrow-gored front, fitting smoothly over the bust, with broad side breadths curved under the arms and cut into long straps, which cross at the back and button on each shoulder. Short ties hold the apron together on the hips.

The neck, armholes and straps are edged with a narrow beading. White dimity sleeve covers, cut in a bishop model, held into a band at the cuff and finished with a little frill of the material and an elastic at the top, add to the usefulness of this apron. It is also supplied with a capacious pocket.

Whatever else the practical girl may do without in the way of clothes, she will find, when once she becomes accustomed to their use, that the apron is not only a necessary adjunct to her daily home life, but absolutely indispensable to her if she is one of that growing class of women who face the world as workers.

The Iron Gray Age

THIS does not refer to the hair by any means, although the expression iron gray hair is always dreaded by every woman. It refers to the mental wear and tear which all of us feel with advancing years, and it is a symptom which must be attended to promptly, if you would keep from contracting a chronic habit of looking at life through the dull gray of a November evening.

"The iron gray feeling." It is not exactly old, but it is tending that way. The blush is off the rose. About the best recipe I can give you is to hunt up all the young people you know, and enter into their joys and pursuits and endeavor to make them happy, to play their games and sing their songs, to know what they are talking about. Turn about is fair play, and what you gave to their youth, their youth must repay to your declining years. As you reap, so you will sow, and it's wonderful how these young people like to have an older person enter into their little games and sympathise with their small woes, which seem very real to their limited experience. Make them love you, trust you; trust them and love them. Why, there is so much you can do for them, and the person never yet tried to help another but he derived more help than he gave from the effort. So if you feel really selfishly inclined, think of this. For, believe me, before you have gone far, you will have forgotten, in absorbing interest of the game you are playing, to think of yourself at all, and then you will begin to be truly happy. Walk with them, talk with them, make them tell stories, encourage them to talk to you. You will be surprised to learn that you soon will feel "just as young as you used to be."

Senator Davis Wants Navigation of Saskatchewan River Improved

In the Senate on Thursday last, Senator Davis asked for surveys and reports on the proposals to improve the navigation of the Saskatchewan river to facilitate freight and passenger transportation from the foot of the Rocky mountains to Winnipeg. He stated that little had been heard of the development of the water routes in the west because the population had been sparse, but the country was settling up and the question would have to be taken up. Much money had been spent in the water routes of the west. With a little improvement a waterway could be opened from Edmonton to Winnipeg by way of the North Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan rivers, and Lake Winnipeg and by the South Saskatchewan between Medicine Hat and Winnipeg. By the North Saskatchewan Edmonton will be about 500 miles to the forks, and from Medicine Hat to the forks by the South Saskatchewan was 370 miles. From the forks by the main Saskatchewan river to Grand Rapids, was about 355 miles. At Grand Rapids, there was a splendid fall of 71 feet. There were long water stretches which would require but little correcting in the way of sand bar removal and straightening of channel to provide first rate navigation. Transportation over the whole system could be accomplished with little expense and trouble. There would have to be some cutting to bring Lake Manitoba, Winnipegosis and Lake Winnipeg into the system to provide water connection from Edmonton and Medicine Hat to Winnipeg. A short canal would give a water connection to Portage la Prairie. A canal would bring Lake Winnipegosis in and give water access to the whole centre of the province.

The development of such a water system through the west would prove a great regulator of freight rates, which are now high. It would facilitate the distribution of wood for fuel, and lumber for building. It would greatly facilitate the distribution of coal at lower rates. There were great coal fields in the vicinity of Edmonton. Coal could be laid down at that place for a little more than a dollar a ton. However, the cost of moving a ton of coal to Prince Albert, 350 miles away was over $3 a ton. Water carriage would greatly reduce this. There was a splendid water power at Grand Rapids, which the minister of public works had withdrawn, and was being held for development in the public interest. A short transportation canal would give a development of 60,000 horse power there, and the place was bound to become a great milling point, where flour would be made for exportation to Europe by the Hudson Bay route. The west was contributing largely to the country's revenue now, and he thought that the time had come to have some of it spent in developing western waterways.

◆

Alberta Horsemen and the Betting Bill

A meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' association directors was held Friday afternoon at the exhibition company's office at Calgary.

It was decided at this meeting to add extra ladies' classes in the saddle events at the provincial exhibition. A class for ladies' saddle horses, 14.3 and over, and a pony saddle class, 14.3 and under, was decided upon. It was also decided to make a member of the Calgary Hunt club an honorary director of the association to be appointed by the Hunt club.

The association passed a resolution similar to that of the exhibition company, opposing the Miller anti-race track gambling and for similar reasons. The directors admitted the evils of the bookmakers and touts at race meets of long duration. In the interest of light horse breeding in Alberta, they asked that betting be not made illegal at exhibitions or race meetings. In order to overcome the objectionable features, and to protect the public against these unscrupulous bookmakers, they strongly recommend the use of the Paris Mutual System of betting.

◆

Controlling Wild Oats

The problem presented by the increasing hold of wild oats upon the grain lands of Saskatchewan was one of those most warmly discussed at the recent convention. Many theories and some experiences were presented, but most men were content to acknowledge that, as grain farmers, the wild oats had them beaten and could not be controlled. If the best judgment and soundest thought of the convention can be condensed and reduced to paper it was this: (1) Wild oats cannot be controlled by summer fallowin; (2) there is some possibility of their control by shallow cultivation and the use of two successive crops of early ripening quick growing crops, such as six-rowed barley, beardless barley, or Orloff oats; (3) the most promising, satisfactory and surest way of controlling them is by seeding down to grass or clover for four or five years.

It must be remembered that this discussion applied to Saskatchewan and not to Manitoba. In Manitoba the short rotation of quick growing and early maturing crops is giving more satisfactory results because such crops ripen in fewer days than they will yet do in Saskatchewan. Certainly the general sentiment on the wild oat question at this convention was that prevailing methods of alternate cropping with grains and summer fallowing were encouraging the growth of wild oats, and that this pest was one of the strongest and most compelling forces operating to-day to drive men into diversified farming.

◆

Provincial Revenue Growing

Edmonton, Feb. 11.—Yesterday afternoon the provincial secretary tendered his annual report, which is of a very optimistic nature, regarding the outlook for 1910. During the past year two hundred companies incorporated with a capital of $19,386,000. A comparison of revenue for 1900 and 1907 is $23,008.32, as compared with $42,073.34; total revenue since 1905 is $122,540.91.

◆

Ferry at Noland's Ford

Edmonton, Feb. 12.—At the suggestion of A. J. McLean, M.P.P., the ferry at Taber will be removed to Nolan's Ford, on the Belly River, north-east of Lethbridge. This will be a great convenience to the farmers of the north country.

The Nolan Ford is twelve miles east and eleven miles north of Lethbridge, about due north of Coaldale.

The Palace Flour and Feed Store
FRONT ST. TABER

The Cheapest Place in Town to make your Purchases
GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY

W. FISHER, PROPRIETOR

Winters Forty Years Ago

The article on winter weather printed in the Springfield Republican and reproduced in the Sun reminds me of my own experience.

In eastern Pennsylvania, sixty miles back from tidewater and probably not 250 feet above it, we had three foot snowdrifts in the winter of 1867-68. Two years later johnnie jumpups grew in our front yard in February. The next year, the winter of 1870-71 I am nearly sure it was, the mercury went to 28 degrees below zero for just a night, a trick it performs about once in a century or so, I believe. However, the temperatures are as I record them, and possibly of interest to those who hold that the winters are not as cold as they used to be.

As to this proposition I need go no further further back than the winter of 1903-04. In that season it was my privilege to have landed twice in this port from ocean trips in balmy weather in a temperature of about 5 degrees below zero and this despite New York's nearness to that vast reservoir of heat the ocean. I believe it was then said that the Hudson would have frozen over had it not been for navigation. At any rate the lower bay with its ice masses afloat looked like the pictures in books relating to Arctic exploration. To speak more personally, I had a foot slightly frostbitten while standing on a corner waiting for a trolley and not a very long wait either.

Some scientists think the amount of heat received from the sun has not varied to any large extent in the thirty or more millions of years since the earth's crust cooled to 212 degrees Fahrenheit and river action began. It is therefore fair to assume, I think, that the weather in winter could not possibly change greatly in the small period covered by human annals, and still less in that infinitesimally minute fraction of time since observations have been taken.—New York Sun.

The Ragman Rolls.

"The Ragman Rolls" were a series of documents recording the progress of Edward I. through Scotland in 1296, with the names of the nobles and others who did homage to him.

The Polka.

The polka was originally a Servian war dance.

Frogs.

Frogs may do some harm to fish in a pond, but German experts have decided that this is outweighed by the good they do in destroying injurious insects.

Prussic Acid.

Prussic acid poisons every living thing, plants as well as animals.

The Sweetest Town.

The sweetest town in the world is Grasse, in the foothills back of Cannes, on the French Riviera. All through the year Grasse is really one big bubbling cauldron, where are distilled gallons, barrels and hogsheads of perfumes.

Imitation Meerschaum.

It is a common notion that genuine meerschaum can be differentiated from the imitation article by the fact that the real thing floats on water; but imitation meerschaum floats also. Imitation meerschaum can be made which will color better than the real, though it does not last so long, and the color is likely to come in streaks. It is difficult for a man who is not in the business to tell the real from the imitation.

Widows and Widowers.

In England there are 114 widows to every 54 widowers. In Italy the relative numbers are 136 and 60; in France, 139 and 73; in Germany, 185 and 50; in Austria, 121 and 44.

River Water.

Raw river water should be stored antecedent to filtration for thirty days, in the opinion of Dr. A. C. Houston, director of water examinations, London. Storage reduces the number of bacteria of all sorts and if sufficiently prolonged devitalizes the microbes of water borne diseases (typhoid bacillus and cholera virus).

European Flowers.

Only 10 per cent of all the different European flowers have any perfume.

Statues in Paris.

Few capitals of the world are so well equipped, not to say overstocked, with statues of public men as Paris. No one has ever attempted to count them, but a conservative estimate places their number at considerably in excess of 1,000.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN:

The FREE PRESS JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT is fully equipped to turn out the best class of Job Work, and we therefore solicit a fair share of your patronage. We have a large stock of stationery at

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HOME OF GOOD PRINTING

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ere he had his
sing and bed-
there were the
slept in and a
resent accommo-
The sixth room
and ends, includ-
and other imple-
ty's favorite pas-

A Way It Has.

"De truth," said Brother Willia
"is lak a rubber band—de mo' y
stretch it de mo' it comes back ter
place whar it started fum."—Atlan
Constitution.

Daily Health Hint.

A New York scientist has discov
ed that wienerwursts are danger
to one's health. Beware of the dog
Princeton Tiger.